The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2664. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL IN THE SENATE.

Speech of Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota.

The House on Polygamy and Slavery.

Speech of Mr. Eli Thayer on the Latter-Day Saints.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 3.

NEW-YORK OFFICIALS UNDER INVESTIGATION.

The Investigating Committee had Messrs. BUTTERWORTH and AUGUSTUS SCHELL before them to-day. Mr. SCHELL was asked to furnish a list of subscribers to the New-York Hotel Fund, but he declined complying, although when last before the Committee he expressed a willingness to do so, if he had it. On reflection he declines, as it is private matter among gentlemen, and he doubts the propriety of furnishing their names without their consent. He admitted he had frequently and cheerfully contributed money to aid in elections, and expected to do so again. In reply to a question as to management of the New-York Custom-house, he responded that there was nothing connected with it which he or any one else would desire to conceal. He knew of nothing implicating in the slightest degree, the President or his Administration, with the raising of funds for political purposes. The Committee have under consideration the propriety of bringing Mr. SCHELL before the House, for refusing to produce the private papers supposed to be in his possession. Mr. BUTTERWORTH testified that he had contributed money to be used in elections in 1856, because he considered the success of the Democratic Party essential to the welfare of the country. Col. FREMONT he considered only an instrument in the hands of political speculators; and his success as dangerous to the Union. The Committee informed the witness that they *only* desired facts, and not reasons. Mr. BUTTERWORTH replied that he considered the question impertinent, and only answered lest improper deductions might be drawn from his refusal to do so, but that the explanation must accompany his testimony. In reply to the question, if the President had not agreed to retain him in office, in consideration of his sustaining his Lecompton policy, he replied, "No;" adding that no man would have dared to make such a proposition to him. Witness was then asked if he had not written to Mr. HASKINS, urging him to sustain the President's Lecompton policy. Mr. B. replied that if Mr. HASKIN would produce his (BUTTERWORTH'S) letters, he would produce the replies, and these would answer the inquiry of the Committee. The Committee promised to see Mr. HASKIN, and let the witness know to-morrow, if the proposition be accepted. The next question was, had the witness sent money into Mr. HASKIN'S district, with a view of defeating that gentleman? Mr. BUTTERWORTH answered that he had for the same reason that he had contributed money in 1856; he thought the success of the Democratic Party conducive to the best interests of the country, and had labored for that success. The Committee again reminded the witness that they only wanted facts. Witness was then asked if others had not contributed, and who they were? He replied, nearly all the prominent Democrats in New-York, he presumed, had done so, but he should mention no names. The Committee inquired if he had not given leave of absence to the employees of the Assay Office, that they might go into Mr. HASKINS District, and electioneer and vote against that gentleman. Witness replied that he had given such leave, and explained, the Committee objecting, that when men were idle he cheerfully granted leave of absence that they might not be about where the bullion was. After the arrival of a steamer, all hands were busy for nearly two weeks. Then would follow ten or twelve idle days. When on leave, employees attended public or private business, as best suited their inclination, without any control from the head of the office. Mr. BUTTERWORTH further testified that there was no fact within his knowledge which implicated in any way the President of the United States, or any member of his Cabinet. He appears again before the Committee to-morrow.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Pacific Railroad Committee, this evening, a definite conclusion was arrived at by the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Mr. CURTIS, the Chairman:

Resolved, That the road shall start from two points—one on the western border of the State of Missouri, and the other on the western border of Iowa, with two converging lines bearing westward, and uniting within two hundred miles of the Missouri River, and thence proceeding by a single trunk line, by the nearest and best route to the Bay of San Francisco, or to the navigable waters of the Sacramento, in the State of California.

The Committee instructed the Chairman to report a bill drawn upon this basis.

Mr. BLAIR, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution confining the corporators or contractors to the use of American iron, which was adopted unanimously.

MR. WILKINSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. WILKINSON'S speech to-day in Senate on Homestead bill was very able, and the vote on the motion to take up the House bill is regarded as a test vote on the bill itself. The vote stood 26 to 24.

ARMY RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Second Lieut. LEROY NAPIER, Jr., United States Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect February 28, 1860. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 3.

CHARLES E. SINCLAIR has resigned his position of Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court for Utah. Judge CRADLEBAUGH of that Territory is now in Washington. It is not known that any of the Federal officers excepting Gov. CUMMINGS and Surveyor-General STAMBAUGH are now in Utah.

The House Post-office Committee have nearly unanimously agreed to recommend the restoration of the mail to the steamship *Isabel*, and the Committee of Ways and Means will, there is little if any doubt, report an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars per annum for her mail service between Charleston and Key West, in addition to the ocean postage between Havana and Key West.

Senator HUNTER has emphatically denied the truth of the dispatch from St. Louis, charging that he had written a letter to Springfield, Ill., urging the Cook delegates to attend the Charleston Convention, and intimating that their expenses will be paid.

If the proposed amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill be adopted by the House, there is reason to believe that the line will not be built for years to come, as the capital to insure its construction will not be supplied. It will cost, probably, from eight hundred thousand to a million of dollars, besides large sums annually to keep it in working order.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 3.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) from the Territorial Committee, reported bills organizing Arizona and Colorado.

He also offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were laid over:

Whereas, Congress, by act of August, 1858, required the First Comptroller of the Treasury to adjust the damages due to E. H. CORMICK and A. G. RAMSEY, on account of the abrogation of their contract by the Postmaster-General, to carry the mail via Vera Cruz Acapulco and San Francisco, in the judgment of Congress, the law aforesaid declared that the contract existed, and further, that the duty was imposed on the First Comptroller to adjust the account; and whereas, WILLIAM MEDILL, First Comptroller, instead of proceeding to execute the said law or Congress, did undertake and affirm that said contract was never abrogated, thereby intending to defeat the clearly expressed will of Congress, and has set at defiance the decision of his predecessor, Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and in so doing, the said WILLIAM MEDILL has assumed the prerogative of nullifying the will and opinion of Congress, by them solemnly declared; and has practically refused to obey the order of Congress.

Therefore be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the said WILLIAM MEDILL, the First Comptroller of the Treasury aforesaid, has justly incurred the disapprobation of Congress.

Resolved, further, That in the judgment of Congress, the conduct of the said WILLIAM MEDILL makes it improper that he should longer remain First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill defraying the expenses of the Japanese Embassy on their arrival in the country.

Mr. GREEN introduced an Act to amend an Act from the House relative to the Overland Mail service.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) the bill concerning appeals and writs of error was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. BAYARD, the bill for the supply of vacancies in certain offices was taken up and passed. It provides for allowing the Court to fill vacancies in District-Attorneys' or Marshals' offices occurring during the session of the Court, until appointments can be made by the President.

On motion of Mr. MASON, the bill providing for the adjudication of the claims of the Rhode Island Company against Paraguay, by the appointment of a Commissioner by each Government to sit in Washington three months, in accordance with treaty stipulations, was taken up and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) wanted the Homestead bill up and passed to a final vote. It was a very important measure.

The Indian Appropriation bill came up, and the amendments of the Senate were adhered to. After which the bill was postponed till Thursday.

The House Homestead bill was taken up, the pending amendment being the Senate bill.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that all lands that come under the provisions of this bill should be only those subject to private entry at the passage of the law.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) said that the measure of giving free homes to actual settlers was one which had long occupied his attention, and for which he felt a deep interest. He had long lived among new settlers and had seen the workings of the present land law. He had seen immense swindling carried on under this system. The Government turns speculator and seeks to fill its Treasury by the sale of land. If Government does this, why should not people also speculate, even if they had to break the laws to do so? He had looked for a change, and was glad to see it in this form of the Homestead bill. He was in favor of the House bill, and thought the Senate bill lacked force and vitality, and did not reach the real merits of the case. Some of its restrictions are illiberal where liberality should be the chief provision of such a measure. It also seeks to create distinctions between persons and classes, when the real purpose of such a bill should be to give all our people free homes. He had not supposed a measure so just, so beneficent, would receive any serious opposition from any party. Therefore he was astonished at the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) which was an attempt to defeat the bill. If that Senator was sincere and can see nothing in this great measure beyond a mere donation; if his range of vision is limited to such a narrow view, he certainly could not understand the meaning of this measure. Mr. W. read from the speech of Mr. CASS on this subject, revelling the charge that this measure was unjust. He repudiated the idea that the grant was in any sense a charity. Men are fond of saying the Government was not a charitable institution. Will they go further and say the Government should not be a speculator and a monopolist? This measure was just and proper, and intended to promote the unbounded interests of the whole country. If the Government would but recognize the truth of nature, that the wild lands of the nation belong to him who settles them, improves and cultivates them, it would then recognize what is but a common principle of equity. Mr. WILKINSON then cited cases of the monopoly of land by despotic Governments, to show the immense evils of such a system, referring particularly to Ireland, where large landed monopolies exist, and a large majority of her sons have no legal right to earn their bread from their mother earth. Our present land system has a tendency to increase the spirit of monopoly and of speculation, and he hoped to see it changed, and thought the Government should adopt a principle far older than the nation itself, and that the public land should be sold no more forever. He would like to see the Government ordain that the people should inherit the land, and that the same be granted, in limited quantities, to every man who is anxious to earn an honorable living for himself by the cultivation of the soil. He would have the Government, in its Homestead bill, address itself to the laboring masses of the country, to those who are too often ground down in the unequal conflict between capital and labor, to the poor man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, and to him who feeds on the uncertain crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. He would have the Government say to these persons, "There is a vast unsettled domain for your occupation. Take it—live upon it—cultivate it and it shall be yours." And when, as was said by a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, the poor man is put in possession of his portion of the soil and is secured in the enjoyment of the home from which his wife and children shall not be driven, then he is raised above poverty, not only in the land, but still more by the virtues which he cultivates at his heart, while he honestly tills the soil. And then, too, he no longer ministers to the undue accumulation of wealth by others. He objected to the Senate bill, because it shut out from its benefits the unmarried man—the men who were really the pioneers and early settlers of the new country. They go where families cannot go, and they furnish more and better protection to the western frontiers than all the armed soldiers that could be sent there. This bill should look beyond the immediate benefit to be conferred, and if properly devised, it will be for the immediate benefit of the masses. It will advance the cause of sorrowing humanity everywhere, not merely in the Western States, but all over this broad land from Maine to Texas. These are the ends which the guardians of the nation's weal should strive to accomplish in the discharge of the high trust reposed in them. Pass through the streets of your great cities and see the boys of all ages willing to work but finding nothing to do, and exposed to all the temptations incident to such a situation. Who does not wish these boys might be rescued from the constant strife between vice and virtue, in which vice so often obtains the mastery? Let them be told there is a home and a possession for them. Let them be told that they can go to the wild lands of the West and conquer a home. We shall then have less need for the erection of prisons and houses of refuge. And when the ambition of these young emigrants has been attained, and when the rich earth begins to yield her fruits into the hand of the young settler, he will require no stimulating legislation to drive him into matrimony, but will feel the necessity of a helpmeet in the home he has won by toil. Nature legislates in these matters much better than men. He had another objection to the Senate bill. It would operate unjustly as to the foreign population, and he was surprised to hear the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PUGH) say he was in favor of it on that ground.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he should have amended that portion of the bill. The benefit was confined to heads of families to prevent fraud. The young men can still go forward and make claim under the Preëmption law.

Mr. WILKINSON said that all he claimed was the same provisions as were in the Preëmption law. So far as his experience went, unmarried men had been no more efficient in robbing the Government than some married men, and in his opinion they were quite as honest as older men. The young unmarried man can go where he could not take a family, and by giving this inducement to young men they will go forward and get a home, erect a cabin first and then bring on the family. The bill will operate unjustly on our foreign population, and in this it falls far below the Preëmption law. The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. NICHOLSON,) stated that the Senate bill provided that any person who filed his intention to become a citizen might enter land. He desired to correct this error. Here he raised his complaint, and found another objection to the Senate bill. There was another act of injustice. The first section of the bill—(this section was read by the Clerk)—would exclude all persons who may immigrate to the country after the passage of the bill until they had become citizens. He would make this bill as broad as the Preëmption law. Heretofore it had been the policy of the Government to encourage emigration, but now this was resisted by the present Administration. The Secretary of the Interior says, "that by this new policy of the Homestead bill an undue stimulus would be given to emigration, and the land bounty can no longer be held out as an inducement for future military service." He (Mr. WILKINSON) hoped that we never again could hold out such a motive as to give bounty land warrants as an inducement for military service. This high functionary would now, when the Government has become strong and powerful, turn away the descendants of those men who, by their blood and treasure, contributed to the establishment of a free Government on this Continent. Mr. WILKINSON read extracts from the proceedings of the Congress of the Republic of Columbia, in 1823, proposing to give free homes to emigrants, and also an extract from the proclamation of the King of Persia, offering the same inducement to emigrants. The Secretary of the Interior might have taken lessons in statesmanship from the young Republic of Columbia, and he would hardly have been equal to the duties of a Cabinet officer under the heathen King of Persia. Is it in consequence of the Executive opposition that the authors of this Senate bill have been disposed to so frame it as to discourage emigration? He hoped not, and he hoped that this provision of the House bill would be adopted, by which all who declare their intention to become citizens may be permitted to enjoy all the rights of those who are already citizens. There is still another objection, stronger than any yet noticed; the Senate bill provides that only such land shall be entered as is subject to private entry—that is already surveyed and exposed for sale. The settler often goes in advance of the survey, but this bill disregards entirely the early pioneer, who braves all the hardships, and allows the more timid ones to come in afterward and reap all the benefits. In his own State there were millions of acres of unoccupied public land open under the Preëmption law, but little or none subject to private entry. The friends of the Homestead measure ask for a practical bill. They want an operative bill. In plain words, they want an honest bill, which will accomplish in fact the thing which it assumes to maintain in theory. There was still one last objection to which he wished to call attention. This was, the provision limiting the application of the bill to alternate sections of this land. He regarded this provision as particularly objectionable, because there seems to be a strong desire, on the part of the Government, to make the energy and enterprise of the people the subject of speculation and aggrandizement. This provision would place the settlers who secured homes under this bill at a distance from each other, and consequently tend to the embarrassment of the new settlements on the frontier. He did not approve of Government speculation in any case, and most of all when it undertook to gorge the treasury from the sale of lands, the market value of which has been greatly enhanced by reason of the settlements about them. The first settlers of the country are those who are obliged to build roads, bridges, school-houses and churches, and, in short, to create everything essential and necessary to the happiness and welfare of a civilized community, and it was apparent how much more arduous their labors would be in consequence of the remoteness of settlements or neighbors. The social and municipal exigencies of a settlement demand that it shall be as compact as possible. The bill which has passed the House is free from these objections. It seeks to carry out the true objects and purposes of this wise policy. It places before the people this measure in the full spirit of its application, making no distinction as to persons, and no unjust distinctions as to the lands affected by its provisions. But if we cannot accomplish this result, if the Senate has determined to reject the House bill, he should endeavor to gain the same end through amendments, and if these should be rejected he might be inclined to support the Senate bill, for the recognition of a fair principle. The Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) has spoken of this measure as being above and beyond all party issues, and he agreed with him. He believed the measure to be far higher than parties or partisan claims. It appeals directly to the great heart of the nation, and to those who are struggling from day to day, and it will be welcomed by those who are ever patient, ever enduring, ever vigorous and ever hopeful. Why then should any one attempt to narrow it down in any spirit of party platform, or of sectionalism? Cannot the interest, the wisdom and lofty statesmanship of all parties be combined in support of a general principle, which history, experience and common sense, all proclaim to be just and proper? The views of politicians should be moulded to suit the interests of the people and not of party. Too much time of the National Legislature has, for the last few years, been taken up in fighting many battles for vague abstractions, and too little has been employed in the defence of acknowledged rights. He sustained the Homestead bill because he honestly believed it to be truly just and wise, and calculated to enhance the prosperity of the great mass of the people. If the gentlemen on the other side of the chamber choose to regard this measure as sectional, and cannot reconcile it with their party faith, then they, and they alone will have made the issue, and he apprehended those with whom he had the honor to act politically will be ready to meet it. Then it will go upon the record and will be spread before the country, that the Democratic Party resisted the liberal policy of the Homestead bill, and it would also be spread abroad that no Republican in this body was either ashamed or afraid of the measure to grant free homes to the actual settlers on the public land. May we not hope that this measure will be perfected in the spirit of harmony and good will, with no disturbing sectional feeling, and that it will receive the support of all sections of the country, because it is for the common benefit of the whole country? Standing upon his own soil, the settler rises to the full dignity of manhood. He is independent from the hour in which he becomes the owner of a free farm, and is independent of everything save his country and his God. Open up a home to him, and you will have found the surest method for the perpetuation of the Government. You will have sanctified his patriotism, and he can never prove untrue to the Constitution and the law, when his wife and children are enjoying the benefits of a free home protected by that Constitution and those laws. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 3.

The House resumed the consideration of the Anti-Polygamy bill.

The following is the bill as reported from the Committee:

Bill to punish and prevent the practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and which sets forth:

Whereas, It is admitted that polygamy is permitted by the Municipal regulations of one of the Territories of this Union, and is sought to be justified on the ground that this abomination in a Christian country is a religious rite of the inhabitants of said Territory; and

Whereas, No principle of self-government or citizen sovereignty can require or justify the practice of such moral pollution; therefore,

Resolved, &c., That if any person or persons, being married, and an inhabitant of any Territory of the United States, or other places over which the United States possess exclusive jurisdiction, shall intermarry with any person or persons, or cohabit with any person or persons, or live with any person or persons, as partners, acknowledging conjugal relations, the former husband and wife being alive, he, she, or they, so offending, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding $500, and be imprisoned not less than two years, nor more than five years; *provided, nevertheless*, that this section, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any person or persons whose husband or wife shall absent himself or herself one from the other, for the space of five years, the one of them not knowing the other to be living within that time, nor to any person or persons who shall be, at the time of such marriage, divorced by competent authority, or to any person or persons whose former marriage, by sentence of competent authority, shall have been declared void.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that the following ordinance of the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret, so called, namely, "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," passed Feb. 8, in the year 1841, and adopted, reenacted, and made valid by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah by an act passed Jan. 19, in the year 1855, entitled "An act in relation to the compilation and revision of the laws and resolutions in force in Utah Territory, their publication and distribution," and all other acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the said Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, which establish, support, maintain, shield or countenance polygamy, be, and the same hereby are disapproved and annulled: *Provided* that this act shall be so limited and construed as not to affect or interfere with the right of property legally acquired under the ordinance heretofore mentioned, nor with the right to "worship God according to the dictates of conscience," but only to annul all acts and laws which establish, maintain, protect, or countenance the practice of polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecration or other contrivances.

The substitute proposed by Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) is as follows:

Be it enacted that the third and fourth sections of the act, entitled, "An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah, approved 9th of September, 1850, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter the Legislative power as defined and limited in said act, shall be vested in the Governor, and thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory to be called the Legislative Council who shall be appointed biennially by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the citizens of the United States residing therein, and without reference to any districts which have heretofore been laid off.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first appointments under this act shall be made on or before the 4th of March, 1861, on which day said appointments shall have effect.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) on the resumption of the discussion this morning, proceeded to sustain his assertion made yesterday, that there was no instance in which Congress had enacted a special penal code to operate in the organized Territories. The act of 1790 was general in its application, and extended to treason and other offences against the United States. Congress, by erecting Territorial Government, had delegated certain powers, so that the criminal became amenable to the local law. He admitted that polygamy is a great evil and a nuisance in the eyes of Christendom, and that it deserves to be extirpated, but as the execution of this proposed law is left to the Mormons, does any man believe a Mormon, who has a plurality of wives, would enforce it against his neighbor similarly circumstanced? The great cause of our troubles is that the Mormons have been intrusted with the execution of the laws, which they have constantly disregarded. As a remedy for the evil, he proposed to divide Utah between Pike's Peak and Nevada.

Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, (Dem.,) said, in his opinion, that is the best possible way to dispose of the question. The Mormons can thus be made subservient to moral virtue and local authority. His information was that Pike's Peak has now a population of twenty thousand, and will soon receive an accession of at least fifty thousand.

Mr. PARROTT, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said Pike's Peak is legally a part of Kansas. At one time the population was as high as fifty thousand, and at no time has it been less than ten thousand. His correspondence and examination satisfied him that the number will be largely augmented this Summer, but he did not wish Kansas to be curtailed of her fair proportions till she is admitted into the Union.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) did not believe Jeffersonia has five thousand inhabitants.

Mr. MCCLERNAND responded that his friend was sceptical on many subjects, and urged his plan for destroying polygamy by dividing the Territory between Pike's Peak and Nevada, and bringing the Mormons under the influence of a moral class of people.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) had no doubt as to the power of Congress to suppress polygamy and felony of all kinds in the Territories. It had been asked if polygamy be suppressed, may not the Republicans seize upon the principle and suppress Slavery. But the cry of Humanity, Order, Labor and Squatter Sovereignty are all pretexts made to play their subtle parts in the great drama against the South. There was no way to meet the question before them but by looking it in the face and considering it on its merits. He never heard of a retreating army inspiring terror or respect in a pursuing foe. The South must look to herself for her own protection. He maintained, in opposition to Messrs. MCCLERNAND and ETHERIDGE, that there is nothing in the practice and history of legislation over the national territory which forbids the exercise of the power in question. The right of Congress to legislate over the territories, to revise their legislation, to reverse it, to amend the organic law, to repeal their acts and punish offences with the territories, has been asserted from the foundation of the Government to the present day. The best way to get rid of this question was to authorize the President to buy out the Mormon possessions.

Mr. NOEL, of Missouri, (Dem.,) repudiated entirely the idea that there is an analogy between the crime of polygamy and the institution of Slavery as the latter exists at the South. He was opposed to the bill, for the reason that Congress ought not to interfere in the manner proposed while the organic act exists, and by which the power to make local laws is delegated to the Legislative Assembly. We have already spent twenty millions to preserve peace in Utah. If this bill pass we had better make the appropriation fifty millions to increase our army, for the troubles will break out afresh. There was no necessity for passing a direct law, which would be impracticable. Let the power of the people of Utah to legislate be withdrawn and transferred to some other body, which will not exercise it so as to shock the moral sense.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) addressed the House in favor of the bill, and against the various amendments offered to it. He showed that Congress has full power to pass the law in question; that even the Dred Scott case recognized and admitted the power of Congress to govern the Territories, with a certain limitation imposed by the Constitution: that among those limitations was found no restriction on the power of Congress to prohibit this practice of polygamy. Finally he entered his protest against the doctrine of squatter or popular sovereignty; that it seemed to him Providence had permitted this modern Sodom to grow up in our midst as a standing rebuke against the madness and folly of abdicating the power of Congress over the Territories.

During a colloquy between Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, the former said JOHN WESLEY spoke of Slavery as the sum total of all villainies.

Mr. JENKINS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) inquired—Do you say so?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I said WESLEY said so.

Mr. JENKINS—Do you say so?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I am very much of that opinion.

Mr. JENKINS—Then you declare a lie.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I am not in the habit of descending into cesspools to throw dirt with blackguards. [Sensation.]

Mr. JENKINS (in his seat) was understood to say, "I can't receive that as an insult."

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) remarked if the bill had proposed simply to annul certain laws of Utah establishing polygamy, he would vote for it without hesitation; but it went far beyond that, and proposed to create and punish an offence in every organized Territory in the United States. It was the policy of the Federal Government from the beginning to delegate to the organized Territories legislation upon all rightful subjects of legislation, criminal as well as civil, reserving till 1854 the right of revising and disapproving of such legislation. Slavery had, indeed, been for many years an exception, but in 1850 the doctrine of non-intervention as to that subject also had been as distinctly avowed as the principle of the adjustment measures of that year. He read an extract from CLAY'S report in 1850, asserting this doctrine. It had been distinctly embodied in all its extent in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, extending to all the rightful subjects of legislation, and leaving it to the inhabitants to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution. This was now the settled policy of the country and of the Democratic Party. Slavery indeed stood upon a different ground. Slavery was not merely a domestic institution, but slaves were property, and, as such, entitled to all the sanctions of property. But he warned gentlemen that there were millions who did not understand this, or who would not, and that the next step would be, punishment as a penal offence of that other "relic of barbarism," Slavery. It was not because he denied the power of Congress to pass it, but because it was a departure from the settled policy of the Government, of leaving to the Territories to legislate for themselves on matters of local policy, that he would vote against the bill.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—It has become apparent in the progress of this debate that there is at least one question upon which Representatives from all parts of the country may agree. Every member from every section of the Union is ready to denounce the odious crime of polygamy. It is encouraging, it is refreshing to know that there is at least one subject upon which there is no sectionalism. Upon this subject I have not heard the Representatives from North Carolina boast that their people were better than those of Massachusetts; nor have I heard the Representatives from the State of New-York boast that their people were better than those of Mississippi. There is really now one practical question before us for our consideration, and, Sir, in my remarks upon it I shall not treat it as an abstraction, as a figure of speech, or as a point of law. Polygamy is an existing fact, and as an existing fact I agree with members from every part of this country in denouncing it, and I will go so far, Sir, as to insure its most speedy extermination. Nor, Sir, is it a fact which began to-day, or yesterday, or last week. I should have supposed from the zeal which has been manifested here that it was never heard of until the beginning of this session of Congress. But, Sir, it was some thirteen years ago when BRIGHAM YOUNG, a shrewd and unscrupulous impostor, led his Mormon followers from Illinois, or from Missouri, across what was then the Great American Desert, to the basin of the Great Salt Lake. Poor, deluded, fanatical women, having little religion, or no religion at all, saw charms in the religion of JOE SMITH, and embraced the faith of the Mormons. From time to time there has been accessions to their numbers. From year to year they have gathered from Wales, from Scotland, from England, from Germany, and from the States of this Union, and there they have gathered, until I think they obtained their highest number some two years since: and now they are in their decline. During these thirteen years we have had a Whig Administration, a Democratic Administration, and for one Congress the Republican Party had the organization of this House; and, Sir, there never has been an act passed against this crime to make it a penal offence by statutes. Though it was before the eyes of the country, and before Congress, still no party, until this day, has taken the responsibility of proposing that it should be abolished by penal statutes, and by force of arms. But now, Sir, there seems, as I said before, to be a feeling not alone in this community, but in this House, which could be accounted for only on the supposition that polygamy was never heard of until to-day. There is a moral spasm, or paralysis, a sort of panic, which impels men to vote, and to vote now, and to vote against polygamy at all hazards.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.)—I desire to say that I introduced a resolution, in the last Congress, referring this subject to a Committee.

Mr. THAYER—My assertion was, that no act had been passed against it. And now, Sir, there is a most intense zeal manifested that something should be, not done, but voted, to exterminate polygamy in Utah; and this, Sir, would seem to satisfy some consciences. Though this very act will not peril the existence of that infamous institution, the act with them is enough. I will not call them stupid, or sluggish, but they are satisfied with voting against polygamy. If the ability of these gentlemen to execute were equal to their zeal to enact, we might almost say that omnipotence would be one of their weaknesses. But, Sir, it is not proposed to execute. There is no party in this country to-day, nor has there been in the last thirteen years, who would dare to vote bayonets and revolvers to, stab or shoot polygamy, or BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers. And, Sir, I would charge that the claim made now should not be sustained by this House. What is claimed? That the Congress of the United States should make an expression of opinion so that the world may know that the United States are opposed to polygamy. How much better should we stand before the nations of the earth, when we have shown what they might have known to-day, whether we were really opposed to polygamy or not? Shall we be doing anything to that end by putting a solemn vote upon the journals of this House? Any such expression of sentiment is superflous. There is no State of this Union but what has already made polygamy a penal offence, and what is the combined expression of the representatives of the States more than the individual expression of the States themselves, acting in their individual capacity? Do we by combined action do anything more than they have done? Certainly not. The world understands now well enough that this country is opposed to polygamy, and it never will understand it any better by a vote, the whole effect of which will be to prolong that institution. Then, Sir, as an expression of sentiment, this bill is superfluous. But, Sir, it is more than that. It is claimed by some that this is a penal statute. Will it be enforced? I say no, and I tell you, should the bill pass, neither you nor I will ever live to see a party which dares to vote money to strengthen a President who would use it for putting in operation and enforcing such a penal statute as this bill proposes. Then, Sir, what does it amount to? I say as a penal statute it is powerless, I will not go into an argument here to show why it ought not to be enforced; to speak of the cruelty of the attempt to enforce it; against men who could never be brought to understand why it was enacted, I will not go into an argument about the expense,—the millions it will cost the Government to enforce it, giving the Mormons reason to charge persecution against us, driving them to the mountains. We should inevitably prolong the existence of Mormonism by this means. I pass by this. For nobody claims that it is the purpose of any party to vote money or means to enforce the penal statute. But, Sir, the honor and authority of the United States must be vindicated, it is said. The honor and authority of the United States vindicated, indeed, by a law which its very framers admit is, from its inception, a dead letter! Nobody dares stand up here now, and say he would enforce that law. Then, Sir, I claim that it is a sham. *Ab initio*, that it is a false pretence. And, Sir, I will never vote for a sham, or a false pretence, by whatever men, or whatever party, it is brought into this House. I do not deal in those things, Sir, especially upon practical questions like this now before us. What I have said in relation to this bill is enough to govern my vote, and that vote shall be against it. I have shown that as an expression of moral sentiment of this country it is superfluous; that as a penal statute it is powerless; that as a vindication of the honor and authority of this Government, it is worse than futile, for it brings authority and honor into ridicule and contempt. Now, Sir, if these are the facts, and if that is the prospect before us on this bill becoming a law, let me now inquire whether there is any anything that can be proposed that is better. And here, Sir, I am happy to be able to say, I believe that the solution,—peaceful, quiet, easy, natural, practical solution of this question is now within your reach, I am happy in the belief that the gold mines of Pike's Peak and the silver mines of Carson Valley do now furnish us with the solution of this vexed question of polygamy. I have therefore proposed an amendment to the pending bill, that this country of Utah, together with a part of Kansas and Nebraska, shall be constituted into two land districts, in such a way that the Mormon population shall be nearly equally divided between the two. Now, what are the facts about the population. I come now to arguments which shall address themselves directly to the question before the House. The Mormons, by the highest authority I can get, have to-day about 30,000 people. I have it from the officers of the United States Army, who have been in Utah during the last two years, and who assure me that not more than one-seventh of this population of Mormons are legal voters. What then are the facts in relation to the two proposed land districts? I have it from a delegate from Jefferson, and from other gentlemen, that there are in Jefferson at least 40,000 men, not less than 20,000 of whom are voters. We have it also from the papers last received from California, that there are in Carson Valley at least 30,000 men, not less than 15,000 of whom are voters. And the prospect is that the population of Carson Valley is destined to an increase which has never been paralleled in this country, not even in California. At the next session then these two land districts will probably come here asking admission as sovereign States. Then, Sir, dividing the Mormon population between these two land districts, either one of which has now five times the number of voters—each one of which is rapidly increasing, while the number of Mormon voters is diminishing—with this prospect, I say, is there any risk or any doubt but that Mormonism will be exterminated by local law, provided we pass this amendment and constitute the two land districts as proposed? No, Sir. Why is local law any better than the law of a non-resident power? I contend that the law of a non-resident power is only to be laughed at, and be despised anywhere. True authority, in my judgment—the only authority worth minding—is law made and enforced by the people where it is law. That local law is what Mormonism and what polygamy or any other crime cannot evade. But this non-resident law, though it may do for capital for politicians and for pretences, never does do for practice. I have not, and I do not intend to spend my time now, in attempting to show this House to what inextricable complications this precedent would lead. There is no end to that. I say only if we pass this amendment, and subject these Mormons to the operation of local law, it will be sufficient for the extinction of polygamy. Sir, is it to be supposed that a hundred thousand miners at Pike's Peak, and the same number of miners at Carson Valley, without any women at all, will allow a monopoly of women at Salt Lake? [Laughter.] Sir, I do not believe that the men who go into the territory are the rude pioneers they are sometimes called—men of no education, refinement, and intelligence. I do not agree that they are runaways and outlaws. They have more vigor in them, more power of endurance, more persistence than those of the old States. They are above the average of the people of their States, as I have said in this Hall before. I assure you that there are men among them who are educated. There are to-day in Carson's Valley, and at Pike's Peak, men who have read history; some of them may have read Roman History. [Laughter.] And I feel perfectly secure that under this proposition Mormonism and polygamy and all things connected therewith, may be left to the control of these two land districts which I propose to establish. Now, Sir, is it safe to leave this matter to a representative republican free government made by the people themselves in these two land districts? Every man acquainted with the history of the world knows that polygamy never has existed under a Democratic or Republican form of government. Every man who reads history would decide beforehand that it could not exist where there is equality of the sexes, under such a form of government. Wherever it has existed—in Turkey, in Arabia, under the chiefs of Central Africa, or among the aborigines of America, it has always been sustained by a military despotism, and could be sustained by nothing else. Then the argument is conclusive that in subjecting polygamy to the action of the democracy of these two land districts, we do most effectually end it. But it may be inquired, Sir, why we do not organize the Territories of Jefferson and Nevada, instead of constituting these public land districts? Why we do not pass an organic act? I am going to give my own views on this subject. The bill or amendment I have proposed does neither affirm nor deny the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories. But while I present that bill, I do deny it, and still hold my own views upon that subject. If the inquiry is made of me why I would not vote for a Territorial organization, I say because I am ready to desert the old policy of the Government of organizing Territories; and I say I will never vote for the organization of another Territory under this Government. Neither would I acquire another foot of land to be governed by the Congress of the United States, or sold by the authority of Congress. The purposes of this Government, as has been well said here, are few and simple. And it is no part of its purposes to exercise non-resident jurisdiction, or traffic in real estate. Therefore I am for getting rid of this business which is alien to the purposes of this Government, as soon as I can possibly do it. And, therefore, I am opposed to taking the responsibility of organizing more Territories or reviving that old policy which has led to all the sectional quarrels between the States. I tell you we cannot afford to spend the time of this Nation in quarreling about distant provinces which the Constitution does not know. Sir, I am so much of a Popular Sovereignty man that I deny that Congress can by an organic act bestow sovereignty upon the Territories. I would not go so far as even to pretend it.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.)—The gentleman says the Constitution does not know anything less than a State. What does he do with the Constitutional power of Congress to dispose of the public lands?

Mr. THAYER—I should have said as a political community. The Constitution speaks of territory as land, as property, but as a political community it knows nothing less than a State; and hereafter, as a member of this House, I would know nothing less than a State; therefore, I am opposed to an act granting permission to a Territory to make any laws it may please.

Mr. SMITH—If Congress has no power over the Territories of the United States, except as property, then Congress has no power over the people of the Territories.

Mr. THAYER—Exactly; and no more right to govern the people of the Territories. It may be that under the construction of the Constitution which has obtained, Congress would really be decided to have the same right that GEORGE III. had to govern these colonies. But I deny that Congress now has, or ever had, a right to govern American citizens in the Territories of the United States. To be explicit, if Congress has that right, where did it get it? Congress as the servant, and not the king, of the people. The people, in this country, Mr. Speaker, is king, and there is no other. Nobody else has sovereignty but the people; and if Congress can dispense sovereignty, Congress must certainly acquire it; for nobody believes that Congress creates sov

NEW BOOKS.

NAPOLEON III. IN ITALY AND OTHER POEMS. By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. New-York: C. S. FRANCIS & Co., No. 554 Broadway. 1860.

No person who is capable of passing a judgment upon poetry of the class to which the works of Mrs. BROWNING belong, will need the assurance of her preface to convince him, after he has read but a single one of these "poems before the Congress," that "they have been written simply because the writer loves truth and justice, *quand même*, 'more than PLATO' and PLATO'S country, more than DANTE, and DANTE'S country, more even than SHAKESPEARE, and SHAKESPEARE'S country." Their every verse rings with the clear silver accent of sincere conviction; and the intenser emphasis which sometimes for a moment flings this conviction out with a half-dissonant sharpness like the angry notes of a challenger's trumpet, is the unconscious emphasis of a proud, pure nature deeply stirred, impatient of the skeptic sloth of others, and not untinged with scorn of the dullness and distrust to which it knows it must so often speak.

Never was there a genius more richly endowed than Mrs. BROWNING'S, with that exquisite and terrible moral sensibility which TENNYSON has so admirably described,

"The love of love, the hate of hate,
The scorn of scorn."

Mrs. BROWNING'S verses, when she is dealing with the passionate realities of right and wrong, seem to flush and pale like a living human face. And this indignation, this sorrow, this hope and wrath, have nothing in them of that lachrymose and egotistical quality commonly described as "womanish." *Womanly* they are, in the impetuous and loyal directness with which they assert themselves; womanly, after the fashion of England's ELIZABETH when she spoke those proud words to her soldiers at Tilbury Fort, which Howard of Effingham, and his heroic sailors were so swift to translate for the benefit of the Armada into a language which all Spain could understand. The "Cry of the Children," the "Crowned and Wedded," the "Casa Guidi Windows," and "Aurora Leigh," while they are vivid with a delicate intensity of feeling which SHELLEY might have known, are also nervous with a condensed intellectual weight and earnestness more to be looked for from the Roman satirist than from a modern English woman. It is this combined fervor of heart and brain which sets Mrs. BROWNING apart among our singers; and through all the vagaries of her taste, and all the frequent mistiness of her imagination, makes and keeps for her such an audience as few poets in their life-time have ever won. By that audience these new poems will be welcomed, were it only for the artist's sake. We can but trust that, once welcomed, they may fulfill another than an æsthetic mission. For we are sure that within the covers of this little book more truth is clasped, and truth of a finer and deeper strain in regard to the character of the Emperor of the French, and to the work which he has done for Italy, than is now to be found, or, in all human probability, will for a long time to come be found, in all the speeches of all the wise men of Britain in Parliament assembled.

Mrs. BROWNING, when she writes of Italy and of the saviour of Italy, writes of matters which she understands. She writes from her judgment, her experience, her well-founded, righteous and reasonable sympathies. She has no political theories to support; no partisan ends to accomplish; no vulgar prejudices to pander to or obey. The lack of all these things would, perhaps, unfit her to lead a Parliamentary cohort; it fits her all the more to speak the truth, and forestall the temperate verdict of posterity. She has known Italy as few foreigners ever can know any country; known it not merely through the mere accumulations of experience, though ten years of mature life might yield to a much less quick and apprehensive brain than hers a not unprofitable store of facts, but through the appreciative and assimilative attributes of a rarely-gifted nature. A democrat in the simplest, and loftiest, and only worthy meaning of that much blasphemed and more bespattered term, she has judged the Sovereign of the French with patience, with single-mindedness, as those who speak history are bound to judge them who make history. The insolent folly and the parrot-like absence of all reflection with which the career of this extraordinary man has been so commonly passed upon by the cheap "liberalism," both of England and America, have received no sterner rebuke than is read to them in these poems by a writer whose "liberalism" is a thing not of the lip but of the life. If anything could startle self-sufficiency into self-examination, it might be the consideration that the "despot of France," seen from the side of the sentiments, commands from a poet like Mrs. BROWNING the same homage which is rendered to him from the side of common sense by statesmen like RICHARD COBDEN and JOHN BRIGHT. As, for instance, in this opening strain of analytic judgment and deliberate applause:

NAPOLEON III. IN ITALY.

I.

EMPEROR, Emperor!
From the centre to the shore,
From the Seine back to the Rhine,
Stood eight millions up and swore
By their manhood's right divine
So to elect and legislate,
This man should renew the line
Broken in a strain of fate
And leagued kings at Waterloo,
When the people's hands let go.
Emperor
Evermore.

II.

With a universal shout
They took the old regalia out
From an open grave that day;
From a grave that would not close,
Where the First Napoleon lay
Expectant in repose,
As still as Merlin, with his conquering face
Turned up in its unquenchable appeal
To men and heroes of the advancing race,
Prepared to set the seal
Of what has been on what shall be.
Emperor
Evermore.

III.

The thinkers stood aside
To let the nation act.
Some hated the new-constituted fact
Of empire, as pride treading on their pride.
Some quailed, lest what was poisonous in the past
Should graft itself on that Druidic bough
On this green now.
Some cursed, because at last
The open heavens to which they had looked in vain
For many a golden fall of marvelous rain
Were closed in brass; and some
Wept on because a gone thing could not come;
And some were silent, doubting all things for
That popular conviction,—evermore
Emperor.

IV.

That day I did not hate,
Nor doubt, nor quail, nor curse.
I, reverencing the people, did not bate
My reverence of their deed and oracle,
Nor vainly prate
Of better and of worse
Against the great conclusion of their will.
And yet, O voice and verse,
Which God set in me to acclaim and sing
Conviction, exaltation, aspiration,
We gave no music to the patent thing,
Nor spared a holy rhythm to throb and swim
About the name of him
Translated to the sphere of domination
By democratic passion!
I was not used, at least,
Nor can be, now or then,
To stroke the ermine beast
On any kind of throne,
(Though builded by a nation for its own,)
And swell the surging choir for kings of men—
"Emperor
Evermore."

V.

But now, Napoleon, now
That, *leaving far behind the purple throng*
Of vulgar monarchs, thou
Tread'st higher in thy deed
Than stair of throne can lead,
To help in the hour of wrong
The broken hearts of nations to be strong,—
Now, lifted as thou art
To the level of pure song,
We stand to meet thee on these Alpine snows!
And while the palpitating peaks break out
Ecstatic from somnambular repose
With answers to the presence and the shout,
We, poets of the people, who take part
With elemental justice, natural right,
Join in our echoes also, nor refrain,
We meet thee, O. NAPOLEON, at this height
At last, and find thee great enough to praise.
Receive the poet's chrism, which smells beyond
The priest's, and pass thy ways;—
An English poet warns thee to maintain
God's word, not England's;—let his truth be true
And men liars! with his truth respond
To all men's lie. Exalt the sword and smite
On that long anvil of the Apennine
Where Austria forged the Italian chain in view
Of seven consenting nations, sparks of fine
Admonitory light.
Till men's eyes wink before convictions new.
Flash in God's justice to the world's amaze,
Sublime Deliverer!—after many days
Found worthy of the deed thou art come to do—
Emperor
Evermore.

To follow the march of this noble canticle throughout, would be to tell the recent story of Italy better than it has ever yet been told. Let the reader go to the poet, and hear it. What legend of ancient war climbs so high as this episode of Milan after Magenta:

Take up the child, MAC MAHON, though
Thy hand be red
From Magenta's dead,
And riding on, in front of the troop,
In the dust of the whirlwind of war
Through the gate of the city of Milan, stoop
And take up the child to thy saddle-bow,
Nor fear the touch as soft as a flower
Of his smile as clear as a star!
Thou hast a right to the child, we say,
Since the women are weeping for joy as those
Who, by thy help, and from this day,
Shall be happy mothers indeed.
They are raining flowers from terrace and roof;
Take up the flower in the child.
While the shout goes up of a nation freed
And heroically self-reconciled,
Till the snow on that peaked Alp aloof
Starts, as feeling God's finger anew,
And all those cold white marble fires
Of mounting saints on the Duomo-spires
Flicker against the Blue.
"Emperor
Evermore."

XII.

Ay, it is He,
Who rides at the King's right hand!
Leave room to his horse and draw to the side,
Nor press too near in the ecstasy
Of a newly-delivered impassioned land:
He is moved, you see,
He who has done it all.
They call it a cold, stern face;
But this is Italy
Who rises up to her place!—
For this he fought in his youth.
Of this he dreamed in the past;
The lines of the resolute mouth
Tremble a little at last.
Cry, he has done it all!
"Emperor
Evermore."

XIII.

It is not strange that he did it,
Though the deed may seem to strain
To the wonderful, unpermitted,
For such as lead and reign.
But he is strange, this man:
The people's instinct found him
(A wind in the dark that ran
Through a chink where was no door,)
And elected him and crowned him
Emperor
Evermore.

XIV.

Autocrat! let them scoff,
Who fail to comprehend
That a ruler incarnate of
The people, must transcend
All common king born kings.
These subterranean springs,
A sudden outlet winning,
Have special virtues to spend.
The people's blood runs through him,
Dilates from head to foot,
Creates him absolute,
And from this great beginning
Evokes a greater end
To justify and renew him—
Emperor
Evermore.

XV.

What! did any maintain
That God or the people (think?)
Could make a marvel in vain?—
Out of the water-jar there,
Draw wine that none could drink?
Is this a man like the rest,
This miracle, made unaware
By a rapture of popular air,
And caught to the place that was best?
You think he could barter and cheat
As vulgar diplomates use,
With the people's heart in his breast?
Prate a lie into shape
Lest truth should cumber the road;
Play at the fast and loose
Till the world is strangled with tape;
Maim the soul's complete
To fit the hole of a toad:
And filch the dogman's meat
To feed the offspring of God?

XVI.

Nay, but he, this wonder
He cannot palter nor prate,
Though many around him and under,
With intellects trained to the curve,
Distrust him in spirit and nerve,
Because his meaning is straight.
Measure him ere he depart,
With those who have governed and lied;
Larger so much by the heart,
Larger so much by the head.
* * * *

XVIII.

He will not swagger nor boast
Of his country's deeds, in a tone
Missuiting a great man most
If such should streak of his own;
Nor will he act, on her side,
From motives baser, indeed,
Than a man of a noble pride
Can avow for himself at need;
Never, for lucre or laurels,
Or custom, though such should be rife,
Adopting the smaller morals
To measure the larger life.
He though the merchants persuade
And the soldiers are eager for strife,
Finds not his country in quarrels
Only to find her in trade.—
While still he accords her such honor
As never to flinch for her sake
Where men put service upon her,
Found heavy to undertake
And scarcely like to be paid:
Believing a nation may act
Unselfishly—shiver a lance
(As the least of her sons may, in fact,)
And not for a cause of finance.
Emperor
Evermore.

Nor does Mrs. BROWNING render less justice to NAPOLEON at Villafranca than to NAPOLEON at Solferino. The "Tale of Villafranca" is an inimitable sketch, in which, by a few clean, quick touches, the faltering diplomacy of Europe and the great deed imagined by a great monarch are brought face to face for judgment before the simple, straightforward conscience of Italy. We are sorely tempted to make a place for the poem here; and yet another place for the splendid and stately verses entitled "A Court Lady;" and yet another for that most characteristic and lofty poem, "The Dance;" but our waning space warns us that we must close our ears to all these sirens: and dismiss our readers with half-a-dozen words of criticism, to this wise and beautiful book itself.

Mrs. BROWNING'S divine rage is more heedful of the mortal rules of metre and syntax in these "Poems before the Congress" than it has usually been. Yet there are some lapses of profound prose in the current of her swelling verse which are sufficiently astounding. How shall we scan, for example, these remarkable lines in "Italy and the World?"

"For fully developed Christianity
Is civilization perfected."

It is a phenomenon quite out of our power to explain, that the capacity of accepting such a sequence of syllables as this should coexist with the exquisite instinct of melody which perpetually breaks through the poetic compositions of Mrs. BROWNING: but the trait seems to be ineradicable, and we have nothing for it but to lament what is plainly past mending. This we do the more sincerely that the one poem in the present collection which is most marred by the outbreaks of this trait is the very one which for our own sake as Americans, we could have wished to be the most artistically faultless. This is a sad, stern poem, called "A Curse for a Nation," addressed to America, and full of the true voice of all that is civilized, pure, valiant and honest in the world, against our one great national sin. Mrs. BROWNING'S appeal is made in no Pharisaic temper. Her warning and entreaty come from one who may loyally say,

"My heart is sore
For my own land's sins,"

and it will be an evil day for America when such words as hers are heard with impatience, hostility, contempt or indifference by a people who ought not to listen to any foreign taunts upon our slave-holding liberty without feeling that our own

"Conscience, tradition and name,
Explode with a deadlier blame
Than the worst of them all."

New Music.

Messrs. WM. HALL & SON have just issued, in fine folio style, the complete score for voice and piano of Mr. W. V. WALLACE'S new opera of "Lurline," recently produced in London with unequaled success. Considered simply in its mechanical aspects, the volume is most creditable, and evidences both progress and enterprise in American matters musical. A few years ago the publication of such a work would have been regarded not only as an impossible, but even a ridiculous feat. *Now* every amateur of pretension prides himself on familiarity with the partitions of new operas. We do not propose to criticize the music of Mr. WALLACE'S opera until we are justified in doing so by a dramatic performance of it. Gathering, however, a general idea of the work from the score, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a remarkable addition to the *repertoire* of the English stage. The *ensembles* are numerous, and display rare powers of invention and knowledge of lyric effect. The ballads and sensation pieces are full of telling melodic points, and frequently very striking in harmonic treatment. In two words, the work is both popular and musicianable, and perused in dry detail, accounts for the extraordinary enthusiasm which prevails in London concerning its merits. There are 32 numbers and 300 pages in the complete edition, which, in every typographical respect, reflects credit on the enterprising house to whom we are indebted for it.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Prospects of a Fourfold Stampede—A Bachelor's Homestead Bill—Proposed Encouragement to Telegraph Lines Eastward—Fire in Sacramento—Archbishop Alemany's Pastoral Letter—Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, March 9, 1860.

We have fallen upon stirring times. All signs indicate that San Francisco is to bubble and boil this Spring with a hotter migratory excitement than ever before since 1849. We have a fourfold fever raging in our bones. The most extraordinary reports, the most extravagant rumors of mineral discoveries are rolling in upon us daily and hourly, and from four different quarters. The Washoe silver started earliest; then the St. Helen's quicksilver—which, seeming to collapse, passed out of mind for a week, but now commands confidence again; then Similkameen, and now Jacksonville bewitches the people. Upon these four the changes of all conversation are rung. From Washoe we hear nothing definite or new since my last. But gentlemen from Placerville say that all along the central route the roads are thickly populated with emigrants. From the counties further north—Butte, Yuba and Nevada—travelers say that whole towns are on the move;—yet everywhere prevails an impression among the more stable that untold suffering, destitution and bitter disappointment, await the arrival of the swarming crowds. Silver they grant by the mountain, but speculators and capitalists have all the work to do. There is little reason to hope for surface diggings, and without them, all that do not find new leads, which they can sell to advantage, must be content to work for wages—which, in consideration of the immense supply, must be very light, while the work will be heavy enough.

From St. Helen's comes now a sort of groundswell of reports of all sorts of discoveries,—quicksilver, lead, silver, copper and gold. Being within a day or two's travel of San Francisco, we allow less for the accumulation about these stories by rolling. There is a feeling prevalent that extraordinary developments ought to be made in that region. It seems as if the surface of the earth were scarcely cold there yet. Not long since a weary, dust-begrimed pilgrim, passing up the valley, felt tempted to bathe in a limpid spring upon which he stumbled. So, stripping, he leaped in, and scrambled out again parboiled. Geysers abound in the vicinity—and what may not be expected of a land whose cool, refreshing-looking pools boil with hot water, and where liquid mercury leaps out of the rocks when a hammer strikes them?

Those who contemplate trying the extreme northern gold-fields, the Similkameem mines, calculate on rough times and hard work. Perhaps it is because of their distance, and that frosts and snows hem in their treasure; perhaps because that the news from there is better indorsed by graver, less excitable men; but certain it is, that many believe that the best place for single-handed working miners to pare out a fortune speedily is there.

But the Jacksonville mines really threaten to make the most considerable diversion from the current that sets toward Washoe. As early as 1852 there was some mining done in that region, but the Indians were too troublesome to permit much prospecting away from the immediate vicinity of the settlements. When the Indians were comfortably disposed of, the settlers were too poor to take the time to look up new leads. But their very poverty compelled them out, when the usual water supply of last Winter failed them, to explore the wilderness; and the results are stunning. They come back telling of rocks of gold scarcely more than alloyed with quartz. Every day since my last, new specimens have been brought into town of a rosy, brown and rotten quartz, sparkling and heavy with gold. You know that in the great mass of auriferous quartz—such, for instance, as most of that out of which Col. FREMONT is shelling "a brick" a week—there is no gleam of the precious metal, nor a point that looks like it. All these Jacksonian specimens that I have seen have the little drops, beads or nuggets scattered over their surface, and thickly studding the sides at every fracture. Under a magnifying glass the same vision appears in the yellow stone which, to the naked eye, presents no intimation of them. Several parties have each dispatched their man to look up claims, and occupy till printers and carpenters, bricklayers and lawyers, can arrive at their leisure, and fall to work.

In prospect, rents are tumbling, and real estate in the city, which has been going up steadily for the last four months, pauses at a stand still.

To get to Jacksonville, just now, the best way is by boat to Sacramento, thence by stage to Shasta and Yreka, and thence by pack-trains across the Southern Oregon line. A little later, a better way will be by steamer to Crescent City and thence by pack-trains out. The trip costs at this season about $50 to a man who goes to work—as much as he chooses to the mere traveler.

Our Legislature is a good deal puzzled how to employ itself until its hundred days are up. By way of a joke, last Wednesday, the Assembly passed a Senate bill exempting bachelors' homesteads from taxation and sale on execution to the extent of $1,000. They seem a good deal ashamed of their action, and may reconsider it.

Our City Water Works being under consideration, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee lately charged upon information that the ordinance first passed our Supervisors under corrupt influences—that water stock had been given to sundry Reform members for their votes. At once the Judiciary Committee was given power to send for persons and papers, and the entire old Board and part of the new Board of Supervisors were suppœnaed to attend at Sacramento. A single session of the Committee satisfied it that the charge was a slander, and the accused without a stain or just suspicion of evil-doing.

Mr. EGBERTON has introduced into the Senate a bill proposing an appropriation of $60,000 toward the establishment of a line of telegraph to the East, and also of $40,000 for a second line. These appropriations are intended to encourage the two lines already started. The northern is in operation through Placerville to Genoa, in Carson Valley (Utah,) and there sticks, for want of funds. The other goes by San José as far as Fresno City, and halts for the same cause. If the northern line hurries on by the Salt Lake route and reaches St. Louis first, to it goes the $60,000. If the southern line is smartest, and by the line of travel adopted by the Overland mail, beats it into St. Louis, then it is entitled to the larger sum, and the other one must accept the $40,000. I am unable to learn what the prospect of this very practicable proposition is in the Legislature.

On the 4th March they had a $30,000 fire at Sacramento, on the west side of Seventh street, between K and L streets. Among the principal sufferers were P. J. Toll, damage to building, &c., $10,000; Wm. Weston, building, $6,000; Searles & Bragg, about $3,000, in vehicles and harness; Dr. G. G. Morgan, do., $3,000; J. W. Reeves, a hearse, $1,200; Root. Lynch, (proprietor of the Monongahela,) burgies, &c., $1,200; —— Blunt, (carriage,) $300; Thomas Hill and Dr. Smith, (vehicles,) $775; A. M. Bernard, (buggy and harness,) $300; Juan de Efaseta, (horse and buggy,) $400; J. W. Stewart, attorney and counselor, (library and furniture,) $1,500; —— Stevenson, do., $2,000. The fire is presumed to be the work of an incendiary.

Archbishop ALEMANY, of this diocese, has addressed a long pastoral letter to the Catholics of California, which concludes as follows: "We, therefore, direct the clergy of the diocese to add, in their daily mass, the collect '*pro Papa*' until further notice, and to recite in public worship the litany of the Saints, on the first Sunday after the receipt of this; and we also request all the faithful to recite every day the litany of the Blessed Virgin, whose maternal protection has frequently been sensibly felt, and whose most powerful intercession has often proved efficacious in reconciling the fallen with the Chief Bishop and Pastor of our souls, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

We all thought that the project for a Constitutional Convention was negatived by 5,000 majority at the last popular election. The enactment required that a majority of all the votes cast for members of Assembly should be required to authorize the calling of a Convention. But the Legislative Committee that has the matter in hand, while admitting that 99,070 votes comprised the aggregate of the votes for Assemblymen, and that but 45,960 were officially returned for a Convention, still assume that 1,000 votes were cast in Yuba, and 1,800 in Sierra, and "many in other counties," which ought to have been counted, but were not. By this lame and impotent reasoning they conclude that the people wanted a Convention, and introduce a bill providing for the election of 115 Delegates, at $250 pay, and $3 mileage for every 20 miles traveled, to meet on the first Wednesday in June, 1860, and revise the Constitution. The bill also appropriates $50,000 for expenses. For a country where it never snows except upon the mountains, is not this a little the coolest of proceedings? Unless rapidly educated in impudence, within the last five weeks, the Legislature will never pass the bill!

The Senate, without a qualm, has moved our Eastern boundary-line from the 120th to the 118th meridian, providing Congress consents. The additional breadth of two degrees embraces the Washoe region.

GLAUCUS.

Children for the West.

A large and most interesting company (over 50 boys and girls) left the City for the West yesterday afternoon under the charge of Mr. HENRY FRIEDGEN. They were brought together by the Children's Aid Society, and were for the most part orphans and destitute boys and girls. They were handsome and well dressed children, and appeared exceedingly happy, anticipating a bright future in the land of the West.

FROM UTAH.

Departure of General Johnston for Washington—Affairs Among the Mormons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Thursday, March 1, 1860.

An unusual commotion has been created in camp to-day in consequence of the departure of Gen. JOHNSTON for Washington City, in pursuance of orders from the War Department. The entire army paraded in front of the General's quarters, and escorted him two or three miles on his way, and when they finally separated from him eleven guns—a Brigadier-General's salute—were fired as a last adieu. It is generally remarked that no other military commander of the American army ever left a military department carrying with him so universally the high regards and good wishes of those under his command, as well as their approval of his official conduct. And the demonstrations made by the army reflected as much honor upon themselves as it afforded pleasure to him.

Some persons who do not understand the position in which the General was placed, have thought that he was not sufficiently rigorous towards the Mormons, and it is undeniable that the Mormons have not merited, either by patriotism or loyalty, the gentle usage they have received; but without any intention to interpret the General's own wishes or desires in the premises, under his orders from the War Department, no other course was left open than that pursued by him, and inasmuch as the President chose to place the Mormons in the same category with the citizens of the States. Gen. JOHNSTON deserves the highest praise for thoroughly comprehending and maintaining the actual relations that the army bears toward citizens.

Under the harassing circumstances by which it has been surrounded, the unexampled forbearance of the army in Utah is a strong argument in support of the policy of educating military officers, for every insult that priestly malignity could devise and cowardly enmity could execute, has been offered to our Government, its representatives and its army, and yet not a single one has been resented by either officer or private, though I have no doubt the temptation has often been very great; but as long as Government chooses to regard the cowardly rebels as loyal citizens, army officers know their duty toward them and will perform it. And the ability of the officers to control their men under such circumstances speaks volumes for the discipline of "the gallant little army."

A letter received by the last mail from the Quartermaster-General, states that all the troops, *except ten companies*, will be withdrawn from here during the coming season. In a former letter, written soon after the report of the Secretary of War reached us, I attempted to show that it would disgrace our Government to withdraw its army, while they acknowledge that the Mormons are disloyal. But if any portion is taken away all ought to go. Ten companies, though I doubt not they would be able to withstand any force the Mormons could bring against them, while they *act on the defensive*, would be utterly powerless to effect any good. It would require all of them to guard the depôts here. No force could be sent out against the Indians if they should become troublesome, nor could any protection be afforded to emigrants; and to expect any coöperation from the Mormons would be wicked folly, for I venture to assert that not one of the horrible butcheries that have been perpetrated within and adjacent to this Territory in the last five or six years, but that can be traced directly to the Mormon Church; if they were not absolutely perpetrated by its orders, they at least were by the instigation of its priests and apostles. The shocking history of the many bloody massacres committed upon Capt. LANDER'S Wagon Road last Summer, loudly demands that a sufficient military force should be placed upon it to protect at least the lives of emigrants. Gen. JOHNSTON had matured a plan for furnishing this protection during the next season; it was to send *twelve companies* upon this route, to establish two military depôts, one at Beaver Creek, 45 miles west of the South Pass, and the other at the foot of the Goose Creek Mountains, and to send an escort of dragoons with each train of emigrants from one of these depôts to the other. This would have afforded ample security to emigrants until they were entirely beyond the reach of the myrmidons of Mormonism. But if any of the troops are withdrawn, of course this arrangement cannot be carried out, and the mis-named saints will still have opportunity to prosecute their diabolical schemes. A person would naturally think that three years' fruitless experience would be sufficient to satisfy the Government that a temporizing policy toward the Mormons can never be productive of any good result; and if they are satisfied that such is the case, there are but two courses to choose between. One is to commence at once to flog honesty and decency into them, and the other to draw off at once, and abandon the Godforsaken country to its fate. But But if the latter is adopted, a decent regard for the lives of our citizens will compel the Government to cause all emigration over these plains to cease.

RICHARD.

From Another Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Tuesday, March 6, 1860.

Little has occurred in this Territory since your last advices to interest the general reader. Indeed it is doubtful if anything less than a general war between the inhabitants and the troops, or something equally improbable and exciting, would engage the attention of your Eastern readers.

The publication of the *Valley Tan*, the only Gentile paper in the Territory, has been suspended, with little prospect of its being renewed. One of the principal reasons is this: The foreman of the office, a Mormon, had his choice between giving up his situation and being cut off from the Church. To any one familiar with the absolute despotism of the Church, it is needless to say that he chose the former alternative.

The *Mountaineer* has of late been particularly bitter against the TIMES. In reviewing an editorial on Utah and the report of the Secretary of War, (which editorial, by the way, is conceded here to be one of the best written articles which has appeared on the subject,) the *Mountaineer* informs its readers that the TIMES is "nobody," and so considered in New-York. In a subsequent number it gives your correspondent "Richard" its attention. The last issue contains an ill-bred and vulgar attack on Judge ECKLES, under the supposition that he is your correspondent "Richard." His statements are of course denied in toto. I am not in a condition to judge of the accuracy of all of them. I know, however, that it was reported directly to Gen. JOHNSTON last Fall, that, during the Summer, twenty-three pieces of cannon had passed a certain mail-station on the way to Utah. It is undoubtedly true that arms and ammunition have been brought into the Territory, in considerable quantities, during the past year, by the Mormons. It is also true that there is some unusual preparation going on in Salt Lake City now, in the way of putting arms in a serviceable condition. I am told, on excellent authority, that the Mormons anticipate some action of Congress hostile to the system of polygamy, and are disposed to resist it.

I think you were in error in endeavoring to convict Secretary FLOYD of inconsistency in advising the withdrawal of the army, after having made such strong charges against the Mormons. It surely answers no purpose save that of enriching contractors and the Mormons to keep the army here, unless Congress will authorize its use in establishing military law. The Secretary has to choose between keeping the army here inactive, and moving it where there is pressing need of it. He is not responsible for the past blunder of the President, or for the present non-action of Congress. From this much relieve the Secretary, for he carries a heavy load now, and there is a hair that breaks the camel's back.

The withdrawal of the army will be followed by a general stampede of all the Gentiles in Utah. There is an impression that the little security now existing for the lives and property of the Gentiles would then be gone.

The condition of affairs here is evidence that our country is so large it cannot all be taken care of. I can imagine no other reason for the apathy of the people and of Congress, than that owing to the great distance of Utah from the States, and its isolation, it is hardly regarded as a part of the common country. Certainly a hundredth part of the outrages committed here, if committed in any State, would excite universal indignation. What are the details of JOHN BROWN'S foray compared with those of the massacre of one hundred and twenty peaceful emigrants at Mountain Meadows, by the Mormons and Indians? How can any man with a wife or sister read, without his blood boiling, of theatrocities of that wholesale murder, and especially of that fair young girl, who throwing her arms around Bishop LEE, and begging for her life, was taken by the roadside, her person violated, and then her throat coolly cut?

The card of Judge CRADLEBAUGH seems to have awakened no more attention than if he had simply accused the Mormons of being Roman Catholics. He has *proof* of everything he alleges, and Mr. HOOPER will never dare accept his challenge to a public discussion.

The Judge is an honest, earnest man, and left here with a determination to do all in his power to make the true character of the Mormon Church and people known. To a man so familiar with the manifold crimes of Mormonism, it must be galling to hear that familiar phrase in the States, "The Mormons are more sinned against than sinning."

The statements of honest, intelligent men are treated as exaggerations; the affidavits of others read with many grains of allowance; a Mormon version always accepted in lieu of any other; and there seems to be a general inclination to treat Mormons as count of their religion.

Those who have lived here and know of what they speak, who are discouraged and indignant that such abominable doctrines and crimes as characterize Mormonism should be tolerated, have the consolation of believing that a few years will bring the Army here again, when the hundreds of murdered emigrants and peaceful citizens whose bones are bleaching in the cañons and valleys of Utah will be avenged.

Snow fell here last night to a greater depth than before this Winter.

Gen. JOHNSTON left for Washington, *vid* California, on the 1st inst. He was accompanied by Maj. PORTER, A. A. G., and Lieut. LIVINGSTON, Second Dragoons. Col. SMITH, Tenth Infantry, succeeds to the command of the Department, and Col. MORRISON, Seventh Infantry, to that of Camp. OBSERVER.

KANSAS.

Delegates to the National Republican Convention—Political Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, March 26, 1860.

The delegates to our Republican State Convention, which is to meet here on the 11th of April, are now mostly elected, and in several instances are instructed to vote for delegates to Chicago who will favor the nomination of WM. H. SEWARD. Such is the case in this county, and there is but little doubt that our whole delegation will be in favor of Mr. SEWARD, first and last.

If it should be necessary to abandon Mr. SEWARD, Judge COLLAMER would be among the first to command the entire opposition vote. It is gratifying to see his name already hoisted, in some of the Eastern journals, as the man for the crisis. His character needs no pen-eulogy, and will not, should he become the standard-bearer in the first Republican triumph. While he has no superior as a statesman, as a logical debater he stands among the first of American Senators.

On Thursday last this county held a Convention to choose delegates to the State Convention on the 11th proximo, and either could not or would not let the occasion pass without giving expression to that personal malice which troubles some of our prominent republicans so excessively. LANE had succeeded, in the main, in managing the primary elections so that a majority of the delegates present were understood to be his friends, and very foolishly determined to make the most of the opportunity presented by attending the Convention and urging some of his pet theories upon the delegates. A number of resolutions was accordingly presented, which were evidently concocted by LANE. In due time they were read. There was one which declared that JIM LANE ought to go to the United States Senate, if he could only get votes enough. Congress will take notice and make room. Then it was resolved, that CHAS. ROBINSON had broken the back of the Republican Party, and assassinated his brother LANE, by his testimony before the Harper's Ferry Senate Committee. That was all well done! Legitimately done at a convention chosen expressly to elect delegates to go to a State Convention, and elect six men to cast our vote for our first choice for a Presidential nominee! It was the more solemn, from the fact, that while the Convention was of LANE'S choosing, they were only able to pass the resolution denouncing Gov. ROBINSON by the casting vote of the Chairman. But they read just as well for all that, and the missionary spirit of LANE has already directed a copy of the proceedings of the Douglas County Republican Convention to be sent to every member of Congress, and they will undoubtedly request several Eastern journals to copy. LANE expects to derive a great advantage by crying persecution, but where his motives are best known he will make slow progress.

Gov. ROBINSON will leave in a few days for Washington, where he intends to labor for our railroad appropriations, and for the payment of the award claims as given before the Commissioners last Summer. H. J. ADAMS and Gov. MEDARY will also visit Washington in a few days, in behalf of our sufferers of '56.

RANDOLPH.

LAW REPORTS.

Affairs of the American Hard Rubber Company.

Gorham D. Abbot vs. *The American Hard Rubber Company, William Judson, David N. Rogers and Henry G. Norton et al.*—This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver, and came on before Justice SUTHERLAND at Chambers.

The affidavits of the plaintiff set forth that he was a large stockholder and creditor of the American Hard Rubber Company to the amount of about $100,000, and that his creditors have made a sale of certain patent rights and personal property to Messrs Poppenhusen & Konig for $120,000, which was unauthorized and tended to diminish the value of the plaintiff's stock.

The defendants set up that the sale was authorized by the stockholders, and was made in good faith and for the best interests of the Company.

This action is stated to be merely ancillary to one now pending in the United States Circuit Court of Connecticut, praying for the same relief in that State, where the Company is incorporated.

The motion has been on hearing for three days. The argument was now concluded, and the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

David E. Wheeler and E. W. Stoughton for plaintiff; Wm. E. Curtis and Samuel A. Foot for defendants.

Action for Levying Attachment.

Lefevre vs. *Pierson et al.*—This was an action for an alleged trespass. The suit arose out of the following facts. In January, 1859, H. H. Morange, Esq., caused an attachment to issue against the plaintiff as an absconding debtor, which was levied by the defendant Pierson. The plaintiff gave the defendant $260 in lieu of the goods seized. The plaintiff afterwards commenced this action to recover damages for the alleged illegal levy of the attachment; the objection being that the attachment was issued without due authority by the Justice.

Messrs. William Fullerton and H. H. Morange, for the defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the attachment, being valid on its face, protected the officer and all persons acting under him; and that the complaint, being merely for a naked trespass without averring malice, could not be maintained in its present form.

Judge HILTON, of the Common Pleas, before whom the cause was tried, so held, and granted the motion.

Stanley upward and Langdell for plaintiff; H. H. Morange for defendants.

The Excise Question.

The Board of Excise Commissioners vs. *Patrick White*—The particulars of this case were given in the TIMES of Monday.

The motion was on the part of the defendant for an order directing that the case be taken from the hands and control of the Counsel and Attorney of the Board of Excise, and transferred to the Law Department proper, which it was alleged was only authorized to take charge of the litigation of the City.

The motion was based upon the allegation that the gentlemen now in charge of these had no power in the premises, and that the Board of Excise could give them no power or authority to act.

Mr. McKeog, attorney to the Board of Excise, offered, in his own behalf, assisted by Mr. Holmes, to oppose the motion. These gentlemen contended that the Board of Excise did have the power to appoint counsel to themselves in this or any other matter.

The motion was now argued before Judge DALY, at the Special Term of the Common Please, and decision was reserved.

John D. Gregory for motion; R. D. Holmes and Wm. McKeog opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Jamieson, Trustee, &c.*, vs. *Jamieson et al.*—Counter-case of the will settled. See memorandum. Decree to be settled upon two days' notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BENNET, J.—*Lown et al.* vs. *Byrn.*—Order granted that defendant within ten days deliver to plaintiffs' attorney a sworn copy of the assessment in the petition mentioned, &c., &c., $10 costs of motion to abide event.

Hamilton, Jr. vs. *The New-York Patent Felt Company.*—Order granted and settled.

Atwood vs. *Armstrong.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Lown vs. *Conklin et al.*—Motion granted, allowing defendant to except to decisions of Referee within ten days on payment to plaintiff's attorney $10 costs of opposing motion. Also, to make and serve a case within ten days.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Quinn* vs. *Foster, Executor, &c.*—Motion denied with $7 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Gantry et al. vs. *Disbrow.*—Motion denied with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Kelly* vs. *Hollander.*—Application dismissed without costs and without prejudice to renewal.

Chambers vs. *Lewis.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs of demurrer.

Tiffany vs. *Williams.*—Judgment for the defendant with liberty to the plaintiff to withdraw the demurrer on payment of the costs.

Calendar.... WEDNESDAY, April 4.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37 to 46 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 181 on March Calendar, and Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 529, 343, 293, 311, 219, 277, 393, 515 219, 145, 621, 661, 563, 339, 677, 681, 473, 703, 711, 719. *Part II.*—Nos. 656, 641, 194, 332, 644, 588, 684, 688, 690, 696, 702, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722 724.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 91 97, 121, 135, 139, 141, 143, 153, 161, 163 167, 175, 177, 179, [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. 30, 42, 126, 138, 140, 142 144, 148, 1[illegible], 152, 166, 170, 176, 178, 182.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1767, 1830,

167½; *Francs* 5f.18¾c@5f. 23¾ ℔ dollar; 60 day bills on New-York, &c., 1@1¼ and 1¼ ℔ cent. discount; Sight par at ¼ and ¼ ℔ cent. premium."

The receipts include $160,000 for Customs.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 26.	LOANS. April 2.	SPECIE. March 26	SPECIE. April 2.
Philadelphia	3,516 000	3,497.000	$20,000	6-1,000
North America	2 834,785	2,895 405	617,-70	642,442
Farm. & Mech	3,972,254	3,929 364	754,914	743.929
Commercial	1,556 000	1,591,000	274,000	264,000
Mechanics'	1,800 803	1,791,027	215,625	196,679
N. Liberties	1,300,000	1 303,000	304,000	259,-00
Southwark	979,085	993,643	204,270	202 926
Kensington	847,437	847,864	168,359	170 408
Penn Township	828,439	849,103	155,665	159,238
Western	1,474,281	1.526,204	388,850	356,844
Manuf. & Mech	1, 49,920	1,20 ,908	127,8-0	158 856
Commerce	619,281	642 416	2 3,-93	294,456
Girard	2,142 869	2 177,329	344 239	390,735
Tradesmen's	574,119	596,196	103,468	83,139
Consolidation	505 072	520,124	88 413	78 742
City	813 324	847.725	178,919	265 492
Commonwealth	479.653	478,443	119 885	123,115
Corn Exchange	428 967	419 967	86 611	94,263
Union	546,920	548.638	107,873	90 3-8
Total	26,405,279	26,908 310	5,060,274	5,132 630

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. March 26.	DEPOSITS. April 2.	CIRCULATION. March 26	CIRCULATION. April 2.
Philadelphia	1,686,000	1,730,000	297 000	306,000
North America	1,764 369	1,738 831	237,945	261,055
Farm. & Mech	2,702 163	2,770,783	386 865	337,445
Commercial	772 000	779,000	146,000	153,000
Mechanics'	916,903	892,728	154,970	148,690
N. Liberties	904 000	891 000	151,000	158 000
South wark	685,718	686,283	104,490	101 940
Kensington	855,230	834,9-3	136,445	138 215
Penn Township	552 311	576,588	97,075	101,015
Western	924 416	913,3 7	174 250	144,910
Manuf. & Mech	592 455	609,004	116 240	142 959
Commerce	451 686	443,640	99,033	102,380
Girard	1,001 177	1,008 617	194,525	249 975
Tradesmen's	226 382	231,369	80 200	82,010
Consolidation	28-,521	286,594	97,285	104,850
City	464,468	528 006	102,680	117,150
Commonwealth	316 516	310 190	130 970	149,995
Corn Exchange	292 690	294 272	124 589	131,760
Union	282,283	297,370	87,240	88,760
Total	15,583,269	15,748,610	2,858,812	3,135,040

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 3, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 586 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. and 1,024 bags Corn Meal, 1,900 bushels Wheat, 11,726 bushels Corn, 60 bushels Rye, 6,141 bushels oats, 646 packages Provisions, and 501 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 35 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 87@$6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,860 lbs. American yellow, at 25c.@36c ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in good request, chiefly at 17½c.@18½c. ℔ lb. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Sales transpired, to-day, of 185 bags Rio, at 13¾c.@14c.; and 600 bags Porto Rico, at 14c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is moderately inquired for, chiefly at 23¼c.@23½c. ℔ lb. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair request, at steady rates. Sales 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary ℔ lb	8	8	8½	8¼
Middling ℔ lb	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair ℔ lb	12¼	12¾	12¾	13¼

DYEWOODS—Transactions have been restricted; they include 325 tons Lima Wood, chiefly at $65; with 160 tons Jamaica Logwood at $14 ℔ ton. We quote: Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $22@ $23; Fustic, Savanilla, $18@$19; Fustic, Maracaibo, $21: Logwood, Laguna, $22@$23; do., Tabasco, $22 @$23; do. St. Domingo, $15@$16; do. Jamaica, $13 50 @$14; Lima Wood, $60@$70; Sapan Wood, $70@$75; Barwood, $23@$24 ℔ ton. Stock on hand amounts to 2,322 tons, including 350 tons Barwood, 35 tons Brazilette Wood, 51 tons Camwood, 302 tons Fustic, 101 tons Hache Wood, 1,033 tons Logwood, 380 tons Lima Wood, and 50 tons Sapan Wood.

FISH—Dry Cod have been lightly dealt in; chiefly at from $3 25@$3 75 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are less plenty and are in request, including large No. 1 at $16 62 @$16 87 ℔ bbl. Salmon and Herrings have been quiet at former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat brisker to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has been mainly from the regular Eastern and local trade. Prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported of 7,250 bbls., including ordinary to very choice superfine State at $5 15 @$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45, chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 10 @$5 25; extra Wisconsin and Minnesota at $5 25@ $6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 30 @$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25	@ 5 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 05	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at former rates. The reported sales reach 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $5 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 10 ℔ bbl. 600 bbls. were sold within the range. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 60@ $4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey; $4@$4 05 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 62½@$1 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The inquiry has been good for Brandies, and moderate for Wines. Prices of the former favor sellers; of the latter are steady.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in demand, including Layer at $2 47½@$2 50; and Busch at $2 37½@$2 40 ℔ whole box. Other descriptions have been quiet. Sales, by auction, 4,914 boxes Naples Oranges, at $1 95@$2 20 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active to-day. Desirable lots are generally held above the views of buyers. Sales have been confined to 2,500 bushels, including choice white Genesee at $1 63; white Western at $1 62; and red Western (Winter) at $1 48 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at about previous quotations. We have heard of sales of 43,000 bushels, at 70c.@70¾c. for mixed Western; 72c.@75c. for yellow Southern, and 76c.@80c. for inferior to prime white Southern ℔ bushel. Rye quiet, at 83c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley is inquired for, and is steady; sales, 6,000 bushels State, at 72c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are attracting more attention, partly from speculators, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@43½c.; State, at 43½c.@44½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@40c., ℔ bushel. Included in the sales were 9,000 bushels State, in store, at 44c. ℔ bushel, weight.

HAY—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,250 bales North River at from 80c.@$1, for shipment and City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been inquired for at buoyant prices.

HOPS—Sales 50 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@12c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $24 50@$25 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern $1 50@$1 55 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—The demand has been restricted; prices have not varied much.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair request at uniform quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common and $1 10 for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots of New-Orleans at 46c.@50c., the latter an extreme rate; Porto Rico at 40c., and Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack demand today, and sales have been confined to 950 bbls., in lots, at $17 87½ for new Mess, here, and $18 37½ for do., deliverable in June; $17 45@$17 50 for old Mess; $14 25 for new prime, and $12 75@$13 for old prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been pretty freely dealt in—including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 7c.@ 7¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon has been scarce and quiet, at from 9¾c. to 11¾c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in fair request at, however, irregular rates. Sales: 650 tcs. and bbls. at from 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef has been moderately inquired for, at unaltered quotations. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5 @$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$19 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c. @15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 9¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 120 tcs., at from $4 4@$4 50, chiefly within the range of $4@ $4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive to-day, having amounted to 580 hhds. Cuba at from 6¾c.@ 7¾c.; Porto Rico, chiefly at 7c.@7¾c.; 67 hhds. Texas (by auction) at 6¾c.; 150 boxes Havana at 8¼c., and 50 hhds. Melado at 4¾c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 25,000 lbs. Prime, part at 10¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

TIN—The demand has been somewhat brisker at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day: 600 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@9-32d.; 50 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 30s.; 300 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s., with 500 pkgs. Lard and 200 tcs. Beef on private terms. For London, 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 6d., and 100 bales Pig's Hair at 3s. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at ¾c.; 800 bbls. Resin at 3s., and 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 9d.

Sales of Real Estate....April 3.

By Adrian H. Muller.

House and lot No. 42 Prince-st., (Hibernia Hall,) 25x125 ..... $11,000
1 lot south side 54th-st., 125 feet west of 7th-av., 22x100.5 3,400

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

The lot and building on the northwest cor. Broadway and Morris, size 25.9x80 by 116.7x113 feet $34,000
4-story brick house and lot No. 2 Morris-st., 22.1x80. 7,500
4 story brick house and lot No. 4 Morris-st., 22 1x80. 7,500
4-story brick house and lot No. 30 B'way, 27.6x136.2 33,000
4-story brick house and lot 76 New-st., 12.1x79.2 .. 3,900
5-story marble store No. 42 Barclay-st., 25x100 38,000

By E. H. Lndlow & Co.

House and lot No. 34 Mulberry-st., 25x35 ..... $1,750
Lot No. 51 Beekman-st., 24x70 3,600
Do., with stable, Lafayette-court, (9th-st.) 23x30.. 2,700
House and lot No. 86 West 30th-st., 25x99 6,750
Lot No. 57 West 26th-st., 25x99 5,000
Unexpired Lease of No. 139 Reade-st., 25x75 4,100

HOTELS.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st, New-York.
Conducted on the European plan.

I have purchased this Hotel from my late employer. Having the superintendence since 1854 I hope I have become favorably known to our customers. I have organized anew the Restaurant. I shall supply good meals at reasonable prices. I have fitted up a new bar and reading room, having an entrance through the Hotel and on Houston-st. I have stocked it with the best wines, liquors and cigars. I shall exert myself to make this the best and cheapest Hotel in the City for travelers as well as permanent boarders. Transient prices unchanged. 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day or single rooms; Double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3.

Meals at all hours, and as ordered.

The custom of the neighborhood is invited to my new Restaurant, entrance either on Broadway or on Houston-st. SAMUEL E. MEAD.

MOUNT PROSPECT HOUSE,
West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st of May. A cottage house on the grounds to rent. W. HOLT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—An entire second or third floor, will be let, with first-class board, to one or more grown persons; fine large house—26 feet wide—situated in 4th-st., two blocks east of Broadway; neighborhood unexceptionable; first-class reference given and required. Address A. T. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., a back parlor furnished, at $10 per week, for a gentleman and wife, or two young men. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING at No. 151 2d-av., can accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen with a furnished room and board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND one or two single ones, will be let with board in a small private family; gentlemen preferred; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 55 East 28th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

BOARDING.—PERSONS DESIRING HANDsomely furnished apartments in a modern house, with board in a small family, may find such accommodation by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, No. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife or for single gentlemen; also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, CONVENIENT TO CARS and stages, together with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—ON or near Columbia-st.; possession immediately or on 1st of May; an unfurnished room or room and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, where there are but few boarders taken: terms not to exceed $55 per month; the best of reference will be given and required. Address H. C. W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen can have a large and pleasant square chamber and closet furnished, and partial board with an American private family for $9 per week; the location is good, from 3 to 5 minutes walk from the ferries. References required. Address, with real name, A. M., Box No. 1,898 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can have board and a pleasant, furnished front room, with the advantages of a pleasant and agreeable home, with a small family consisting of three persons. Location convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References must be unexceptionable. Address W. O. R., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a full-sized third story front room, well furnished, with gas and bath, will take a single gentleman at $6 per week. Location pleasant—near the cars, or Wall-st. Ferry. Address (with real name and place of business) G. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IS wanted (by two single gentlemen, merchants in New-York,) on the west side of Columbia-st., with a large room looking to the East river. Address MERCHANTS, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen may obtain large and handsomely furnished rooms with board, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. Reference required.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, can procure pleasant rooms with board on reasonable terms, No. 8 Monroe-place; convenient to Wall and Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, at No. 210 Fulton-st., opposite the Savings Bank. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A preacher of modern languages, Latin and higher English branches, for himself, wife and daughter, in a private family, where his professional services would be received as part payment. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address M. L. D., Box 180 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FROM 1st May next, by a gentleman and wife: a parlor and bedroom, or one large room, furnished or unfurnished; must be within eight minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Address B. M., Brooklyn Post-office, stating terms.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OF THE FINEST locations on the Hudson; good shade, and river view. Suites of rooms to rent, with board, from May 1, on reasonable terms; also, single rooms. Inquire of J. YOUMANS, Warburton-av., Yonkers.

BOARD WANTED—IN A QUIET, GENTEEL family, for a gentleman, wife, and child three years old, in a good re-built house, with gas, bath, &c; partial board for the gent; location near Fourth avenue. Between 14th and 46th sts.; terms must be very moderate. Address A., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A WIDOW, WITH ONE child, wishes to obtain a comfortable room, with board, in a private family, living in the upper part of the City, where she can have the comforts of a home. Address Box No. 222 Post-office.

BOARD AT HOBOKEN.—A FAMILY OCCUpying a large house will take two gentlemen, with good references, to board. Address with name A. B., Box No. 5,269 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM—and bedroom attached, on second floor, with excellent table, at No. 381 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, suitable for three young gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—in suites or separately, with or without board, or with private table; location quiet and respectable, and convenient to public conveyances. Further particulars made known on application at No 109 East 10th-st.

19 UNION-PLACE—BROADWAY, ABOVE 15TH-st., suite of rooms, front ones; also, two single ones to let, with board. This is a desirable location. Rooms front on the park. Breakfast from 7 until 9. Dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

NO. 31 BOND-STREET—TO LET—THE THIRD floor. Possession given immediately if required.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY IS DESIROUS of meeting with a family where instruction in music, French or German would be considered as an equivalent for her board. Address No. 161 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor, front, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house, with every convenience, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

AN ELDERLY LADY AND HER DAUGHter, occupying a house with the modern improvements, with to let several furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 242 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for a gentleman and wife; also a room for a single gentleman. Address J. W. H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO RESPECTable families of adults can be accommodated with board during the Summer months, at a farmer's residence, near Croton Lake. Situation desirable and healthy; large and airy rooms: where there will be no other boarders; plenty of fruit, fine shade. For full particulars, inquire for two days at No. 163 West 34th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2. Board $6.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR SIX OR eight weeks, during the months of July and August next, in a pleasant and healthy situation on the East River, at a convenient distance from the City. The family consists of four adults, four children and two servants. Address (with terms) M., Box No. 62 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FORTHWITH—(Farm house preferred,) by a gentleman, wife and daughter, where there are few or no boarders. Address W. P. W., Box No. 3,976, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman doing business in the City, and having a small family; wishes pleasant quarters for five or six months from May 10. Address, with terms and particulars, E. Y. STANTON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

PERMANENT COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within 50 or 60 miles of New-York, for a little boy 7 years old. A family where there are but few children, and who are willing to give the little boy the best of care, will please address, stating terms, &c., J. E. J., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. Times Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

FREE EXHIBITION.
The wonder of the age in mechanical skill, taste and sublime finish is now to be seen (previous to its shipment) at
M. HOLLACHER'S
Show-case Warerooms, No. 10 North William-st.
His many business friends, also the public in general, are invited to examine this splendid Silver Show Case, 24 feet long; no mistake, the finest ever made in the world.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES—SIR: Mr. COLLINS, of the Collins House, No. 279 Hudson-st., is hereby duly authorized by me to receive any contributions that may be handed in for my children and family. Yours truly, JAMES S. WILLIAMS.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

$100 Pr. Year. FORT PLAIN SEMINARY A FIRST-CLASS MALE AND FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL, $100 Pr. Year.

With substantial brick buildings, experienced Professors, and thorough graduating course for ladies and gentlemen. Apply to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plain, New-York, or see him at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, each forenoon after April 4.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
CLASSES OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
THE ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,
OR NATURE'S PRACTICAL METHOD FOR TEACHING LANGUAGES.
PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT,
Bachelier ès-Lettres and ès Sciences of the Faculty of Paris; Barrister at Law and M. D. in France; Member of the College of Preceptors in England; Corresponding Member of several Literary and Scientific Societies in France, England and Russia; Poet-Laureate of the "Jeux Floraux de toulouse," &c., &c; Author of the "Anti-Book System, or Nature's Practical and Rational Method for Teaching Languages"—
BEGS TO GIVE NOTICE
that at the request of a great many young men in business, who applied to him to form a class
ON REDUCED TERMS,
so as to meet their means, and in order to extend the advantages of his System to all classes, he will open
ON MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1860,
A NEW CLASS OF FRENCH,
Meeting EVERY DAY, from 7 to 9 P. M.,
And for which the TERMS will be
FOR THE WHOLE COURSE OF 100 LESSONS, (in advance,) $20,
(Instead of $50 and $75, the usual terms.)
Subscribers to this Class are
GUARANTEED PERFECT PRACTICAL PROFICIENCY IN
READING, WRITING AND SPEAKING,
BY THE END OF JUNE NEXT.
No expense whatever for Books.
For subscriptions and all inquiries, apply at the Rooms,
WOOD'S BUILDINGS, No. 563 BROADWAY.

REFERENCES.
Mrs. G. KENT, No. 34 Hammond-st., New-York.
Mrs. H. M. FIELD, No. 102 East 38th-st., New-York.
Mrs. M. BEACH, No. 66 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
CHAS. GOULD, Esq., Wall-st., New-York.
Rev. H. M. FIELD, Editor of *Evangelist*, New-York.
Dr. JAMES BOYLE, Chambers st., New-York.
JOHN F. TROW, Esq., No. 376 Broadway, New-York.
J. BARNES, Esq., Editor of the Sun, New-York.
F. ANDERSON, Esq., *Daily News*, New-York.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn.
Dr. J. H. RAYMOND, President of the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn.
Prof. ROBERT M. RAYMOND, 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Immediate application is requested, as the number of subscribers will be limited. Easy terms of payment will be granted to pupils giving respectable references.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

EDUCATION.—A GENTLEMAN OF INDEPENdent fortune, having five daughters whom he desires to have thoroughly educated, but objects to large schools, would associate with parents and guardians having young ladies to educate, a plan partaking of the club system. He has a large, handsomely furnished house, in a central and healthy location, which he proposes to surrender to this object. The expense of securing the best professors will be considerable, and the number of pupils limited so as just to form a pleasant household, under the supervision of a lady of undoubted qualification; the cost to each will, therefore, be rather high, though not disproportionate to the advantages which will be gained by the arrangement. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity will address W. LIVINGSTON, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

THE WINCHESTER INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and Classical Boarding-School for Boys from six to sixteen years of age, at Winchester, Conn.—The course of instruction is thorough and complete. Number of pupils limited. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty and freedom from unfavorable influences. Buildings new, commodious, well ventilated, and supplied with the most approved furniture and apparatus. Gymnasium, bathing-room, &c. For further information or circulars, apply at the bookstore of Harp, Austin & Smith, where one of the Principals will be seen, between the hours of 2 and 4, the present week.
Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, A. M., } Principals.
J. W. PETTIBONE, A. M., }

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department in charge of an experienced lady teacher, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas, render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City, or of the Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. E. BOYD.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly located in the beautiful village of Fair Haven, one mile east of New-Haven, Conn. Fifteen boys, about twelve years of age, can be accommodated in the family of the Principal. The school has been in successful operation for nine years. Summer Term begins 24 of May. Circulars at Shephard's book-store, No. 397 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgewater, Conn. Opportunity to pursue a course of study under accomplished teachers. $4 40 per week pays for board and tuition in common English; $2 68 per week highest charge. No extra charge in board; none in tuition except music. Call at HORACE WATERS', No. 333 Broadway, from 3 to 5 P. M., for circulars and full information.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care F. Gensil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, (near Hackensack) N. J. Accessible several times daily, by stage or railroad. Fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Beautiful and healthy location and easy of access. Good instruction and the comforts of a home furnished to pupils. Terms $140 per annum. Circulars containing particulars sent and interviews arranged on application to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to 12. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open May 1. Circulars may be had of J. M. BATES, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, or of the Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG Ladies—Opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City; term opens May 2; circulars at Firth & Pond's Music Store, No. 547 Broadway; J. A. Fowler and Rev. William B. Dwight, Principals; Post-office address—ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK CITY.

MALE BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Location healthy; this school is easy of access to New-York. The pupils are under the immediate care of the principal, every effort put forth to make the pupils comfortable and happy. Terms $120 per year. For particulars, address the principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Eddy O'Moore—Yankee Courtship—Barney the Baron.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Mother Goose—Wolfgang.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Stranger. Evening—Jeanie Deans.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ONDERDONK'S HALL—Hatti Minstrels.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There were reported to the Senate bills organizing the Territories of Arizona and Colorado. Mr. Green, of Missouri, subsequently introduced resolutions suggesting charges against William Medill, Comptroller of the Treasury, the principal misdemeanor being his refusal to adjust an account with the contractors for the Vera Cruz mail, notwithstanding an act of Congress directing him to do so. The resolutions demanded the removal of Mr. Medill. Resolutions providing for the payment of expenses to be incurred in bringing the Japanese Embassy to this country were adopted. The House bill in regard to new contracts for a daily overland mail was referred. A commission was ordered for the adjustment of American claims upon Paraguay. The Homestead bill of the House was called up at the instance of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, who urged its passage, and was followed in an able and telling speech by Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, who also sustained the measure. The House surrendered itself to polygamy and Mormonism, Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, opening the day with a set speech in opposition to the pending prohibitory bill. Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, was in favor of the bill, as was also Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. Mr. Noell urged a variety of reasons against it, which were strengthened by the arguments of Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina. Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, was for partitioning Utah between the two projected Territories upon its eastern and western frontiers; and so solving the difficulty, without direct legislation. At the same time, he was unfriendly to the organization of the new Territories. At the adjournment, Mr. Keitt was still speaking adversely to the bill.

The full returns of the election in Connecticut confirm the earlier reports of the success of the Republican ticket. The majority of Mr. Buckingham, the candidate of that party, appears to be about 571. The Senate and House are both decidedly Opposition.

A dispatch from Louisville states that Mr. Cassius M. Clay has published a card, appealing to the people of Madison County against the Revolutionary Committee of that county. When the question of denouncing Mr. Clay was before it, it was rejected by a small majority, but his case was to be again considered on Monday. He asserts that he has discountenanced the radicals, and that he advised them to leave the State. If attacked, the Republicans will defend themselves to the last extremity. A letter signed by some of the Bereans affirms that this renewal of the excitement originated in the insults offered to one of their number, who was sick with consumption. Further difficulty is apprehended.

The Legislature yesterday, in joint meeting, re-elected Hon. H. H. Van Dyck as Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Senate passed the Metropolitan Police bill by a vote of 18 to 12. The new City Hall bill was recommitted in order that parties interested for and against the measure may have a further hearing. A bill providing for a popular vote upon an amendment to the Constitution abolishing a property qualification in voting was introduced. Some debate arose as to the right of the Senate Committee of Conference on Railroad Tolls to report. The report of the Assembly part of the Committee was received from the Assembly. The subject was made the special order for this morning at 11 o'clock. The bill authorizing the sale of the West Washington Market property to the City was debated and passed in the Assembly, 75 to 18. That forbidding stockholders voting by proxy was lost, 45 to 46, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The Conference Committee on the Railroad Toll bill reported that the Senate Committee had proposed that the Railroads pay, in lieu of Tolls, $1,301,000, which the House Committee declined, proposing as a substitute to repeal the act of 1851, abolishing Tolls. Hereupon the Committee had disagreed and adjourned. After debate, a motion by Mr. Flagler, that the Assembly insist on its amendments, was adopted by 96 to 4. A bill was introduced by unanimous consent to repeal the act of 1851, abolishing Railroad Tolls. It was immediately reported, considered in Committee, and ordered to a third reading. The bills to settle the Connecticut boundary, to authorize the sale of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Company, to authorize a railroad in South and West streets, and Ninth-avenue, were passed, as was also the annual Appropriation bill. The bill to pay damages incurred in the burning of Quarantine was reported from the Grinding Committee complete.

The Anniversary of the Birthday of Washington Irving was commemorated last evening, at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Historical Society. Hon. Luther Bradish presided, and the stage was filled with eminent gentlemen from various portions of the country. A commemorative address was delivered by William Cullen Bryant, Esq., and brief eulogies were pronounced by Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Ex-Gov. King, Prof Greene and the presiding officer. The proceedings lasted three hours, and were attentively listened to by an audience that fairly filled the building.

The protracted examination of Jackaloo, the Chinaman of the sloop *Spray*, was concluded yesterday, and Commissioner Vroom committed the prisoner upon the charges of murder, piracy and robbery, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was removed to Newark in the custody of the Deputy U. S. Marshal.

The Third Presbytery of New-York continued its session yesterday, at the Monroe-street Presbyterian Church. Nine candidates for the ministry having stood a satisfactory examination were licensed to preach. Delegates to the General Assembly were elected, and reports from the various Churches on the state of religion were listened to. The sessions were adjourned to Monday next at 10 A. M.

The Stock Market was active yesterday, and the speculative feeling quite strong again. Prices firm at the Second Board, but a fraction off at the very close. No change in Money or Foreign Bills. The latter steady—108¾@108⅞ on London.

Sales were made of 1,500 bales Cotton at former quotations. Flour was more sought after, at essentially unchanged rates. Wheat was less active. Corn was in good demand. Provisions attracted less attention. Sugars were in fair request Coffee, Hay, Tobacco, and the principal kinds of Oils, were moderately dealt in. The movements in other branches of the trade were restricted.

Democratic Differences in Georgia—Secretary Cobb.—Hon. Howell Cobb has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Presidency. He was nominated, it will be remembered, by a State Convention, held under a call of the Democratic members of the State Legislature in December last. But another Convention was called and held last month, under the auspices of the State Executive Committee, which claims the exclusive right to call State Conventions; and its action was such as to convince Mr. Cobb that he could no longer be a candidate without danger of dividing and distracting the party. He refuses to be instrumental in doing this, and therefore withdraws.

The issue was substantially between Mr. Cobb, as the representative of the Administration, and Mr. Stephens, who is generally understood to be friendly to Judge Douglas. Mr. Stephens has very great influence with his party throughout the State, and has never countenanced the bitter warfare which Mr. Buchanan saw fit to wage upon the Illinois Senator for having dared to differ from him on the Lecompton question. He is strongly impressed, moreover, with the fact that the nomination of Douglas is the only step by which the Democracy can escape defeat next Fall. The issue on this point was not very openly made, but it is understood to have entered actively and influentially into the canvass.

Mr. Cobb closes his letter by urging the duty of union in the party for the purpose of defeating the Republicans, if this can be done; and, "failing there, of saving the Government if possible, *ourselves at least*, from the *dishonor* and *ruin* which would follow the successful inauguration of a Black Republican Administration." This language is a little mysterious, and may mean much or nothing, according to circumstances. We should like to know whether Mr. Cobb means to say, what his words apparently imply, that he proposes to prevent the inauguration of a Republican President if one should be elected. If would be a little singular to see a member of the Cabinet taking such ground as this. Mr. Cobb has generally been regarded as a sensible and conservative man,—as being much less under the influence of Southern ultraism than other statesmen from the same section. But these expressions in his letter seem to show that he either cherishes the same absurd and irrational ideas of public right and duty with them, or else he affects to do so for political purposes at home. In either case, he must forfeit something of the public respect the has hitherto enjoyed.

Pressure of Party Interests.

If the *Tribune* may be regarded as its exponent, the Republican Party in this State is in a very awkward position. It is compelled to raise money in some way—and dare not do it honestly for fear of losing votes: so it is constrained to look about for some class, or some interest, which it can rob! That we do not in the least misrepresent the *Tribune's* proposition, the following, from its columns of yesterday, will show:

"If we are to finish the canals, pay the interest on our debt, and keep the wheels of Government in motion, we must raise this year over five millions of dollars. If this sum is raised by a direct tax, a tax of four mills will be necessary. Last year the tax was two and a half mills, and the only year that it has ever been higher was in 1857, when it was three mills, and *the Republicans lost the State the next year in consequence.* To impose a four-mill tax would, in our opinion, *endanger the Republican supremacy in this State;* and yet, even if we abandon the completion of the canals, which we cannot do, a tax of nearly that amount must be raised *unless some other source of revenue is found.* The reimposition of a moderate tax upon the railways, with a consequent increase of tolls upon the canals, is the only expedient that has been suggested; and the question is not so much whether tolls shall be reimposed, as whether they shall be so regulated as to render possible a reduction of the direct tax to two and a half mills, or whether *we shall be content with less* than three hundred thousand dollars in gross from that source, and impose a tax of at least three mills and a half.

This is the question which stares the Senate in the face. *How any Republican can hesitate, we do not see.* We cannot believe there is any Senator representing a *Republican District* outside of this City who does not know and feel that if he votes to impose a tax of three and a half mills, *he digs his political grave.* Let not Senator Sessions and his companions deceive themselves into the belief that the people will have forgotten their action when, eighteen months hence, they are called upon to elect a new Senate. The people will not forget it, because their own pockets and the public Press will combine to remind them of it. Again, then, we appeal to Senators Sessions, Robertson, Ketcham, Fiero, Lapham and Abell to pause before they *inflict so deadly a blow upon the great party to which they belong.* If they have no regard for their own future political prospects, let them at least remember that they are in a measure the *guardians of a cause* whose success they have *no right* even to put in jeopardy."

Could anything be more charmingly simple—more unsuspectingly innocent than this? The State needs five millions of dollars to pay interest on its debts and current expenses. If it raises this sum by taxation, the Republican ascendancy will be endangered: Republican Senators cannot be reëlected;—every man who votes for it digs his political grave. The money must be raised, then, in some other way. How? A "moderate tax upon railways" is the only "expedient" yet suggested, the *Tribune* says,—and, therefore, it is the only one which it discusses—the only point now open being whether "*we* shall be content" with levying upon them for less than $300,000—or go the whole figure, and make a clean thing of it! Why not consider other "expedients" a little first? Why could not the Republicans make as much money, and save as many votes, by plundering some other interest as Railways? Why not tax banks,—why not tax steam-engines of all sorts,—why not tax coaches, cabs, wheelbarrows and go-carts, as well as Railroad trains? Why not rob newspaper offices,—or cotton factories, or furnaces? Why not levy a tax upon men who vote the Democratic ticket,—or confiscate the property of all who prove traitors to the "cause whose success they have no right to put in jeopardy?" Any of these measures would be just as legitimate and just, as the one which the *Tribune* advocates. There is no more reason for taxing one interest for the support of Government than another. All taxation, to be just, should be equal. The State might just as well insist on raising $300,000 from the *Tribune* establishment, to save taxation, as from the Railroad interest. The whole scheme is one of robbery and plunder.

If anything could be more remarkable than the effrontery of the project itself, it is the ground on which the *Tribune* urges its adoption. Not a word in vindication of its justice,—or even in extenuation of its baseness. *Party interest* requires it, and that is enough. To raise this money by equal and fair taxation,—to make all the property of the State bear equally the burden of paying interest on the public debt and the current expenses of the State Government,—"would, in our opinion," says the *Tribune*, "endanger the Republican supremacy in this State!" That is enough. The whole argument lies in that nutshell. If Senators have no regard for their own fate,—if they are not to be deterred by the consideration that they "dig their political graves" by being honest,—if "they have no regard for their own future political prospects,"—let them remember the cause! They have no right to jeopardize the success of the party, for the indulgence of their own whimsical notions of right and wrong.

The *Tribune* evidently sees nothing wrong,—nothing open even to suspicion, in all this. Its Editor is clearly honest in urging these arguments in support of such a scheme,—that is to say, he is blind to his own dishonesty. He will probably be surprised to hear that anybody thinks there can be any doubt about the propriety of robbing Railroads rather than incur the risk of losing Republican votes. The glory of God was once supposed to require the roasting of heretics, and the plunder of their possessions. The doctrine has not died out of the human heart. It has about as strong a hold now as it ever had. The only difference lies in the fact that politics have taken the place of religion, and party is now the divinity whose glory is to be promoted at all hazards, and by any means that may promise success.

The Connecticut Election.

The Republicans have carried Connecticut—by a very small majority to be sure, but with a decided ascendancy in each branch of the Legislature. Their candidate for Governor is elected by 517 majority. "It is not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door—but it will *do*." They have achieved a victory of very marked importance—one which will have a decided effect upon the action of both political parties at their National Conventions. It will encourage the Republicans to rely with confidence upon their own principles, their own organization, and their own candidates; and will, at the same time, teach the Democrats that they cannot carry any New-England, and probably no Northern State, with such a platform and such candidates as their Southern wing threatens to impose upon them.

The Democrats, it must be confessed, fought this battle at some disadvantage. They had plenty of money, a vigorous and effective organization, and plenty of speakers. They left no stone unturned,—no argument unenforced, no influence unused, which could promise success. But then they had Gen. Cushing and Mayor Wood to make their speeches, and it must be conceded that both of these gentlemen, eloquent and powerful as they may be, are quite as apt to damage as to aid any cause which they espouse. Mayor Wood's pocket organ assured us, last week, that His Honor was clearly and unmistakably the foremost orator in the world. The writer of the article had heard Berryer, Royer Collard, De Lammenais, Guizot, Thiers, Louis Napoleon, Victor Hugo, Brougham, Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli, Bright, and all other great orators, both of the European Continent and of this,—but not one of them could for a moment be compared to Fernando in anything that constitutes a great speaker. He had more force and vigor than Brougham, more logic and culture than Gladstone, a sharper wit than Disraeli, and a manlier, purer English than Bright. It may seem strange that this oratorical wonder of both hemispheres should have not carried so small a State as Connecticut over to the Democracy in his pocket. But with all his eloquence and all his power, Fernando is lamentably lacking in tact. He is very apt to fancy himself, even when in Connecticut, to be addressing his favorite constituents of the Sixth Ward, and is not, therefore, always as considerate as he should be in the selection of his topics and his arguments. He was not happy in his efforts to alarm the mechanics of Norwalk by the apparition of an army of black competitors rushing thither from the South, as one of the results of Abolition. He was not fortunate generally in his attempts to vindicate Slavery *per se*, and commend it to the admiration and love of the inhabitants of Connecticut. Gen. Cushing is quite apt to make similar mistakes in the matter of latitude, and to address audiences in New-England in very much the same language which he would employ in Alabama or New-Orleans.

Considering all these things, therefore, the Democrats have done very well. They came very near carrying the State—much nearer than the Republicans wish they had, in view of the coming Presidential struggle. The result in the Legislature shows, however, that they have made no very marked impression upon the public sentiment of the State on the main issue—and that the heavy vote of their candidate for Governor was largely due to his personal popularity. The question of most practical importance depending on this contest, aside from its moral effect, was the election of a United States Senator; and that point the Republicans have secured by a very decided majority. This shows that the people of the State are resolute in their adherence to the leading doctrines of the Republican faith, and that, upon a fair and distinct issue, they are quite certain to vote for the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

The Street Cleaning Job.

To-morrow the City Inspector is to open the proposals for cleaning the streets, avenues, &c., of the City *for the term of five years.* Bids have been invited by public advertisement for some weeks past,—specifications were prepared and delivered to applicants,—and yet the great mass of the community have been utterly ignorant of the fact that this important question was to be settled definitely for five years to come.

It may just as well be understood at the outset that the whole affair is a *sham* from beginning to end. The contract to be made tomorrow will not give us clean streets, no matter how many hundred thousand dollars may be paid under pretence of securing them. The specifications are not framed for the purpose of accomplishing this object, but merely to give a profitable job to the parties who may secure the contract. It ought to be understood that these same specifications were prepared by the Common Council in 1857, and a contract under them awarded to certain parties at the rate of $345,000 per annum for five years. The contract passed both Boards, and was signed by Mayor Wood, but the City Inspector refused to execute it, because he deemed it a violation of the City Charter. It was rescinded in 1858. In 1859 the same specifications were again prepared, and a resolution awarding the contract under them to the same parties, under other names, was passed by the Councilmen, but was defeated in the other Board. Under the hue-and-cry recently raised against the attempt of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector to clean the streets thoroughly, without the intervention of the Common Council, this same old scheme of corruption was again revived, and is about to be consummated.

A contract to clean the streets is to be awarded for *five years.* Let us see *how* they are to be cleaned, and what security is to be given that they will be cleaned at all.

The project starts by requiring all the streets to be cleaned *once a week*—Broadway alone being swept daily, and Park-row, Chatham-street, the Bowery to Grand-street, part of Fulton, Cortlandt, Wall, Maiden-lane, Whitehall and part of Grand streets being swept seven times each month. Now, what possible chance is there of keeping the rest of the City clean by sweeping it once a week? The dirtiest parts require to be swept oftenest, but, by this plan, they are to be swept only one-seventh as often as the cleanest. Mr. Smith offered to sweep the whole City every day for $300,000 per annum. This contract will probably give a larger sum for one-third the service.

The specifications next authorize the City Inspector to dispense with street-cleaning altogether when it may be "impracticable on account of the weather." Then comes a provision to enforce compliance with the terms of the contract. If the contractor fails to clean any street or avenue for twenty-four hours after notice in writing, he shall be fined $5; if he fails twenty-four hours longer, he shall be fined $25; if he fails for a week, the Common Council shall investigate the matter, "and shall have the *option* of annulling the contract or compelling its performance." If, therefore, it costs $40 to clean a street, the contractor can pay his fines, and still make $10 by leaving it uncleaned. If it is Broadway, he can make some $250 a week by leaving it untouched.—And if the Common Council decide to annul the contract, the work neglected may be relet.

"And all charges for such work, *over* and *above the amount that the aforesaid contractor would have been entitled to for the same*, together with such other expenses, losses, &c., that would have been incurred by the City, by reason of said forfeiture, shall be charged to said contractor; *provided*, however, that *neither said contractor nor his sureties shall be liable for any expenditure or loss sustained by the City, by reason of said forfeiture or annulment of said contract, after the expiration of thirty days* from the date of said annulment, and notice thereof, as aforesaid."

These provisions show clearly enough that these specifications are all in the interest and for the benefit of the contractor. Probably they were drawn up by the very parties who expect to get the contract under them. It is quite certain, at all events, that the proposed arrangement will never give us clean streets, and that all it was ever intended to do was to place an enormous job in the hands of a clique of half a dozen persons who expect to make themselves rich out of it, at the expense of the comfort and health of the people of the City. To-morrow is the day for the consummation of this splendid scheme.

The Original Jacobs.

At last we have laid our hand upon one of the most "illustrious obscure" of modern times. We have not, indeed, arrested the miscreant who struck William Paterson, nor unearthed the cruel parents of Casper Hauser, nor settled the authorship of Junius, nor revealed the true features of the Man in the Iron Mask. But we have discovered the style, title, calling, quality, and very nature of the real Original Jacobs. In, and of itself, this achievement is not, perhaps, particularly worth mentioning, and might be more appropriately chronicled in the calm and spacious pages of the *Notes and Queries* than in the close and crowded columns of a daily journal. But the Original Jacobs proves to be a political type as well as a curious idiosyncracy. As a mere subject for speculation, he is no doubt as interesting as the Dodo or the Ornithorhynchus; as a power in the State, and the representative of powers greater than himself, he merits grave consideration.

Jacobs, then, the "real original," rejoices we hardly know whether it is proper to say in the Christian, but certainly in the prenominal appellation of Curtis M. He is a Colonel by calling, and by election a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland. By special grace and inspiration he has been furthermore elevated to the rank of a new prophet Elisha, for the warning, and—if haply it be yet time—for the salvation of the people of the South. It is in this capacity that he deserves our attention. The voice of Jacobs is as the voice of many boiling waters poured upon our ears from a myriad of angry Southern hearths; and in listening to Jacobs of the North we shall learn what manner of men our Southern brethren really are—what they think of the world they live in, and what their notions are of statesmanship and political principle.

Hence the significance of Jacobs, and the importance of our great discovery. A few weeks ago Jacobs delivered, at Annapolis, a speech on the "Free Colored People of Maryland." This speech struck several of Jacobs' colleagues as "deep in historical research, and replete in all that delineates the normal condition of an inferior race," and they accordingly urged Jacobs to allow them the pleasure of printing it as a "public necessity." They hoped Jacobs would "not feel at liberty to decline." We rejoice to know that Jacobs did not feel at liberty to decline; but at this imperative summons gracefully gave up to his country what was meant for a Committee, and sacrificed his own long-preserved incognito to the enlightenment of his fellow-citizens. Jacobs had made his speech in his capacity of Chairman of a Committee of the House. It begins thus:

"As in the history of individuals, events transpire that modulate and control their future destiny in this world—so it is in the history of Governments. History teaches us that Governments, like human systems, have their regular periods of growth, maturity, decline and extinction; and while it is little more than a dismal record of the crimes and the calamities of the human race, it also teaches us that the ignorance, avarice, wickedness and ambition of mankind may be assigned as the general causes of the downfall of Governments."

The practical tone and business-like directness of this exordium prove, of course, that Jacobs could never have dreamt of printing his speech when he made it. Jacobs would have been more flowery, more excursive, more sententious had he been consciously talking to the nation. He was bent only upon settling a business question before the House; upon disposing of the rights and the liberty of 75,000 of the people of Maryland, and of the good name of an ancient American commonwealth. So Jacobs went thus blankly to the point. He devoted only one-fifth of his whole speech to elucidating his opening proposition that the future is apt to be affected by the present, and yet in developing this astounding thought he displayed so much sense and skill, such rhetorical felicity and such statesmanlike candor that we can scarce resist the temptation to analyze his noble argument. But we must deny ourselves this pleasure. How the "despotism of earth plans our destruction," in requital of the circumstance that "our institutions arraign the world;" how the "voice of Gorsach calls from the earth at Carlisle, Penn., for vengeance;" how the "North cannot now stop or retrace *her* hellish designs even if *they* (the designs?) would;" how "a million of swords leaping from their *rusty* scabbards at the call of duty will tell the House of Delegates that the South, having passed the rubicon, will never submit," but will "fight or die," even though the "masses at the North are literally crazed and mad, their brain on fire, and their hearts blackened with the lust for Southern blood;" how "fond Northern mothers, in the soft vesper twilight, teach their children to kneel with their backs to the South, and raise their hands and voices in imprecations upon negro Slavery and the wicked slaveholder;" how all these considerations bear Jacobs steadily onward, a deep and growing tide of thought, to the "programme of action" before him, we cannot now set forth. Suffice it that on page 7 of his oration, Jacobs overtakes his programme, clutches it, and unfurls it to the world. It is a programme worth pondering, not only by American citizens at home but by that subtle despotism abroad which is "plotting our destruction." Jacobs begins by giving up the Union as a bad job. The Northern people, according to Jacobs, have made up their minds to barter the rights of the South away, "for the privilege of throwing up their caps and crying, 'Long live Queen Victoria!' 'Long live monarchy!'" To establish this proposition is easy to Jacobs; but it might not be so easy for our readers to follow Jacobs in establishing it. "Crowned heads of Europe," lulled to sleep by "despotism chanting a requiem jubilee over the last remains of Liberty;" quotations from the Declaration of Independence; visions of the "sun of Liberty setting in a sea of blood," and pictures of affectionate young ladies bedewing the graves of venerable slaves with "tears of heartfelt sorrow," succeed each other in the Jacobs kaleidoscope in such bewildering brilliancy, at this point, that we thankfully take Jacobs' word for it that he is "running off from the subject," and return with him to his results. The Union being hopeless and the South doomed to stand in battle array upon "Mason and Dixon's line," Jacobs declares the first duty of Maryland to be the immediate destruction of the "excrescence, blight, mildew and fungus" of free-negroism. As a slave-ship when overtaken by a cruiser fastens down her hatches, so Jacobs calls upon the South to "stow away her free negro population below, while she clears the decks for action." Nor must the work be done negligently. Jacobs is a very Lord Stafford for "thoroughness."

"Free negroism throughout this State must be abolished. A universal pass system must be adopted. Emancipation by last will and testament, or by any other means, must be prohibited. Negro worship, except in the assembly of the white congregation, and at the stated place and hours for the same, must not be allowed. Free negroes going out of the State must not be allowed to return on pain of being sold into Slavery for life. No free negro to enter the State, under a like penalty. Negroes must not be allowed to attend political meetings, elections, fairs or other public gatherings. A general police system throughout the State, to enforce and execute those and such other needful laws on the subject, must be provided for. A close system of espionage upon all stragglers and strangers of no known pursuit must be observed."

This is "delineating the normal condition of an inferior race" with a vengeance. If the "despotism of earth, plotting the destruction of liberty," is not pleased with this programme, the despotism must be very hard to please. The chapter of "Grave Police Offences" in the Austrian code is rather a dilution than a development of the system here so tersely stated, and if Jacobs in execution be equal to Jacobs in legislation, D'Urban and Gyulai might learn much from this Maryland Solon, who assures us that in this scheme for annihilating the civil and social existence of one whole "caste" of his fellow-creatures, and introducing the spirit of Fouche into the land of Calvert, he has "in view only the fear of God, the wishes of a confiding constituency, and the lasting welfare of the State." We will believe that Jacobs is sincere. We will not charge him and his with basely coveting the pecuniary value of the 75,000 natives of Maryland, upon whom he proposes to put in practice that law of the strongest, by force of which the Coast Kings of Africa are yearly enabled to fill the barracoons of Cuba with new *bozales*, and to keep their royal selves in rum. We will take Jacobs at his word: assume that his conscience is as clear as his brain is chaotic, and that he and his "confiding constituency" verily believe the safety of the South from the "chains of British abolition tyranny" to depend upon this colossal act of domestic piracy. For it is only when seen in this light that Jacobs appears the "original" he truly is, and this policy the marvel that we must feel it to be. To cheat the poor and weak out of the rights which you have once conferred on them is in no wise a novel thing. To steal negroes for profit is a common dictate of the unregenerate mind even in the Patriarchal States. But to believe that the welfare of the negro commands the dishonor of the State, and that the last hope of Republican liberty sleeps in a project which Timour the Tartar would have disdained for its cruelty, its cowardice and its cunning, to believe this and to publish the belief with invocations of "Elisha's God," is truly something new under the sun.

We thank the Original Jacobs for his unveiled "programme." If the sense of shame, the love of liberty and the chivalrous instinct of loyalty to the helpless be not utterly dead in the South, this pious patriotism of Jacobs should sting the conscience and the self-respect of Southern men far more sharply than the loud-tongued indignation, or the half-uttered scorn of all the world beside.

A Wise Movement.

The Legislature yesterday took some important action concerning property in this City owned by the State. A bill was passed directing its survey and sale to the City, and authorizing the Comptroller to settle any judgments that may have been recovered against the City for the use of such lands hitherto. We believe this latter provision relates to the Washington Market property, to which the State has recently established a title, although the rents upon it have been collected by the City for ten or twelve years past.

Naturally enough there were parties anxious to keep this question open still longer, and to protract indefinitely the litigation which has already cost the City tens of thousands of dollars, from which nobody but a few lawyers reaped any advantage, and which promised to be continued indefinitely. We are very glad they were foiled in their efforts to perpetuate this controversy—certain to involve heavy expenses, and equally certain to end against the City. The State has a clear title to the property in question. That title has been duly established, after full investigation, in the courts of law, and nothing can possibly be gained, while very much is certain to be lost, by carrying it on any longer. The claim, under the State's title, to back rents is equally clear, and cannot be resisted with any chance of a better result. Indeed, unless we are greatly mistaken in the legal aspects of the question, a reopening of the judgment in this case would only end in giving the claimants rents for thirteen years, instead of the six for which these suits were brought. Under these circumstances, the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel very properly urge action which will enable them to bring this long controversy to a close.

The bill itself is one that ought long ago to have passed the Legislature. If the State has a title to lands in this City of any value, it ought to know it. It needs all the money which belongs to it, and will be much better occupied in hunting up its actual possessions than in looking for special interests on which it may levy special taxes to replenish its exhausted treasury. Let the State ascertain what lands in New-York belong to it,—establish its title to them,—sell them at auction to the highest bidder, and then, perhaps, it will not need either to plunder the railroads or tax the people.

The City Railroad System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is asserted, and probably with truth, that the exclusive right to construct a railroad and carry passengers through any of the main arteries of this City, at the fare of five cents, is worth from one to two millions of dollars.

The cause of this value is plainly that *the price allowed to be charged is in excess of the value of the services rendered.* A grant of this kind, then, is equivalent to the right to take, without remuneration, from the persons who use the cars, $70,000 a year, which sum is in effect a special tax to that amount; equally whether the so-called franchises be given to the railroad companies, or sold and the funds given to the Municipal Corporation. Now, if political experts are to be remunerated, or the City of New-York needs a million of dollars, there is no reason why it should be contributed by the merchants, mechanics, laborers and others who ride in City cars, any more than by any other special class.

There is no principle which makes it just or expedient to grant monopolies to carry passengers at a price greater than the value of the services rendered, which would not, with equal justice, allow a company or individuals to have the exclusive right to carry and deliver milk, to sell groceries, or to perform any other acts at the prices higher than their value.

But in addition to its being a special tax, it operates also as a prohibition *pro tanto* of locomotion, by increasing the difficulty in increasing the expense.

But the peculiar injustice in the present case, in granting or selling this right to levy a special tax, is that the streets and avenues are purchased, graded, and paved *at the expense of the adjacent property*, on the hypothesis that the owners are the beneficiaries; and they never are purchased or constructed at the expense of the City at large.

What is required is the right of having this transportation done at the lowest rates at which responsible parties will do it, and to attain this end, leave this, like all other business, open to competition. This principle admitted, there will be but little trouble in settling all details, and passengers will be carried at the fair value of the services rendered.

To sell this right of special tax would be an injustice to all traveling through the City, and an injury to all its interests. To give away this right would be a monstrous fraud, unworthy of a Legislature of a civilized State. EQUITY.

Our correspondent puts the whole case very clearly and forcibly;—and yet both the "injustice" and the "fraud" of which he speaks will probably be perpetrated,—simply because the members of the Legislature, with whom the decision of the matter rests, care neither for the public interests nor for common justice. One of the most prominent of the State officers—representing politically the majority of both Houses—is reported to have said that any measure could be carried through the present Legislature by the use of money. If there be any foundation whatever for such an opinion, it is very easy to see that neither the rights of our citizens, nor the principles of justic and fair dealing, have any chance of success, against a franchise worth to *somebody* at least half a million of dollars.

The Legislature is clearly inclined to levy a special tax upon the people who ride in City cars,—for the purpose of reimbursing the monopolists who buy their votes. This is straightforward and business-like. A member demands a hundred dollars for his vote on a Railroad grant. The grantee is willing to pay it, provided he can have the right to get it back again out of somebody else. Naturally the victim nearest at hand is the man or the woman,—the mechanic or the sewing girl,—who wishes to ride. It is simply a question of fares;—keep them up to a high figure, so as to produce dividends of *thirty* or *forty* per cent., and the grantee can afford to pay a good price for votes. Now, a legislator who discards all this, and acts according to the public interest, loses his fee—because nobody can afford to buy his vote. It needs but very little knowledge of the character of public bodies to predict the result.

Suppression of Polygamy.—The bill introduced into the House of Representatives for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, and now under discussion, prohibits the practice, and makes all persons violating the law liable to a penalty of $500, or imprisonment for five years or less.

The only defect of the measure is the very serious one, that it contains no provision for securing the infliction of either the fine or the imprisonment. As it stands, its execution will of course be left to Mormon juries, and we feel satisfied that nobody, either in Congress or out of it, expects, under these circumstances, ever to see any conviction take place under it. It has already been found impossible to afford protection to life and property by the aid of such machinery as this, and an attempt to rely on it for the suppression of polygamy, proves either that the promoters of the bill are unwarrantably sanguine, or utterly careless about its success. In fact, the absence of any provision for the exclusion of Mormons from the jury box in the trial of cases of bigamy, gives the measure very much the appearance of a party manœuvre.

A Pleasant Delusion.—The *Evening Express* is of opinion that the morning newspapers are very little read, so it reprints their contents and then rejoices in the belief that the *Evening Express* is the most extensively and thoroughly read newspaper in the country!

The Tract Society.—We publish in our supplement this morning a communication concerning the Tract Society controversy, which those interested in the matter will doubtless find worthy their attention.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Long Island Election.—The Charter election in Brooklyn passed off very quietly in all of the Wards. The result, so far as could be judged by the returns up to 12 o'clock last night, was as follows:

Collector of Taxes—Driggs, Democrat.

Street Commissioner—Williams, probably—Republican—gain.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—Duryea, Republican—gain.

Aldermen—Second Ward, McLaughlin, Democrat. Fourth Ward—Taylor, Republican. Sixth Ward—Franks, Democrat. Eighth Ward—Van Brunt, Republican. Tenth Ward—Green, Democrat. Twelfth Ward—O'Keefe, Democrat. Fourteenth Ward—Brady, Democrat. Sixteenth Ward—Kerhl, Democrat. Eighteenth Ward—Kalbfleisch, Democrat.

Mr. Sparkman, Republican, is elected Supervisor in the Nineteenth Ward. The Democrats will, probably, have a majority of two in the Common Council. Last year the Democrats had one majority in that Board. The vote was very small throughout the city—probably not more than 19,000. In New-Utrecht Supervisor Cropsey is reelected by a majority of 114 over John J. Cary. In Gravesend the vote for Supervisor was a tie, being equally divided between S. G. Stryker and B. Ryder.

The Mercantile Library.—The excitement attending the choice of officers of this meritorious institution for the ensuing year rivals in intensity the annual excitement of the New-York corporation of the same name. There is a very active movement afoot to effect a radical change in the administration of the Library; and this evening, at the Polytechnic Institute, a meeting will be held to ratify a series of "independent" nominations. The call given in our advertising columns, is signed by influential names.

Incendiary Fire at Greenpoint.—At 8½ o'clock, last night, a fire broke out in a stable on the corner of Franklin and India streets, destroying, besides the stable, three two-story frame buildings, all owned by Mrs. Bogardus, of New-York, whose loss is estimated at $8,000. The buildings were occupied by Peter Cayman, shoe-store, whose loss is $4,500; insured for $1,000. Osman Benton, grocer; loss, $1,000; insured for $600. George Palmer, tinware; loss, $2,000; insured for $2,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Injunction.—Judge Culver dissolved the injunction, yesterday, to prohibit the Common Council from using money to secure to Brooklyn her ferry rights.

[Advertisement.]

A SENSATION HAT!

IMPORTANT AND RELIABLE ANNOUNCEMENT!

We have just received the gratifying intelligence that on

SATURDAY NEXT, THE 7TH INST.,

KNOX

will introduce an entirely original conception of his, portrayed in a most attractive Hat for young men, which has been very properly named

THE SENSATION HAT.

It is exceedingly neat in style, and is destined to become a universal favorite with all young gentlemen of taste and refinement. The "Sensation" Hat can be seen, "felt," and bought on Saturday next, at No. 212 BROADWAY.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPERS!!

will find every description of English Medallion, Velvet Brussels, Three-ply Ingrain and plain Carpeting, Rugs, Oil-cloths, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Druggets, Table and Piano Covers, at greatly reduced prices.

Be particular and go to HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

"JEANIE DEANS" AT BARNUM'S.—Admirably produced. Scenery superb. Acting excellent. The "getting up" every way praiseworthy. It brings tears to the most obdurate eyes. "The Stranger" is played this afternoon. It will be done in a masterly manner. One thousand persons a day go to see the "What Is It." It is a wonder!

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills act on the circulation and expel all morbid humors from the blood. On the stomach, liver and lungs their effect is equally marvelous. Thousands have been cured of scrofula and its kindred disorders, when all else had failed.

To Advertisers.

The NEW-YORK TRIBUNE having a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the world, is the very best medium in which to advertise.

A limited number of advertisements are inserted in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, with a circulation of 217,000 copies, for $1 per line.

In SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE 25 cents per line is charged.

In DAILY TRIBUNE, 10 cents per line for ordinary advertisements.

Address

HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

N. B.—Advertisements for this week's WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in TO-DAY.

Cutaneous Diseases.

Cutaneous diseases are more mortifying to the pride than any other of human ills. Let those who value a fair skin purify their blood by the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, which removes such affections by stimulating the absorbents to take up and expel the morbid elements by the natural outlets of the system.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT says:

"I have been cured of a troublesome cutaneous disease by the use of the Peruvian Syrup, and it affords me great satisfaction to find that it is making its way into the confidence of the medical profession, for my settled conviction is that it deserves the confidence, not of that profession alone, but of the public."

Sold, wholesale and retail, by N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway, and by all Druggists. Pamphlets had on application.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine	$100
No. 1 sewing machine	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	55
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines. AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Rogers & Raymond would call especial attention to their large assortment of SPRING OVER GARMENTS, INVERNESS CAPES, PALETOTS, SACKS, &c., in cloth, cassimere, of various styles, Melton Cloth, Amour Coatings, &c., which, for taste and beauty, cannot be surpassed in the City.

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau, And No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Gentlemen are invited to call and examine a Model of a Gentleman's Dress Hat for the Spring of 1860, price $3 50, and it will be found to excel in fineness, durability and elegance any Hats for which $4 is demanded in Broadway. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Guernsey's Balm will as Certainly as you apply it, prevent inflammation and remove all pain in the severest cases of burns, scalds, bruises, fractures, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. 25c. a bottle. Dépôt No 217 Front-st., New-York.

Iron Building Materials—As Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Shutters, &c., Fine Iron Work of every description, for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, March 15, 1860.

Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.

WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully,

FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Parker Brothers' celebrated London Club Sauce is superior to all others now in use, and sold at a much less rate. Indispensable at the breakfast, lunch or dinner table. One has only to procure a bottle from any respectable grocer to test its savory qualities. Orders supplied by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., sole agent for the United States.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of this Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Phalon & Son's "Snow-white Oriental CREAM," for whitening and beautifying the complexion. Warranted in no way injurious. No lady should be without it. Observe that every bottle has the proprietors' name blown in the glass. For sale everywhere. PHALON & SONS, No. 619 Broadway.

Household Furniture Sale.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (store No. 23 Nassau-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence. Howe's Patent, at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

Merchants and other Strangers in the City, can obtain Phrenological examinations with charts and full written descriptions, with advice as to health, defects, talents and proper pursuit, at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Dr. Riggs' Truss Office is Removed to Astor House, entrance on Barclay-st. New instruments for varicocele, enlarged veins, Prolapsus and Hemorrhoids. Also, Supporters, Braces and all surgical appliances.

The Illusive Wig.

CLIREHUGH has introduced to the notice of gentlemen wearing Wigs an entirely new article, under the above title, which he claims possesses qualities that recommend it as superior to all others. Those who have worn them unhesitatingly concede their incomparable excellencies. Every improvement has been studied in their construction, and the result is absolute perfection, especially as regards the fit, which is guaranteed. An inspection is respectfully solicited. No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BIDDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming, any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes. RETAIL PRICE, $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.

UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

The Parker Sewing Machine Co.'s FIRST CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, Rapid and Noiseless, and beautiful $40—NEW SEWING MACHINE—$40, under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

$50.—New Shuttle Machines.—$50.—THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY introduce to the public their manufacturing machine, shuttle-stitch, high-speed, strong and beautiful. Office, No 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. THE OLDEST AND BEST REMEDY KNOWN for the extermination of Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, and every species of vermin. Sold at the Principal Dépôt, No 613 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere. Price from 25 cts. to $1 per box.

Spalding's Prepared Glue. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO., P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

J. & M. T. Levitt, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 31 Minories, London, having this day disposed of their New-York business to Mr. J. H. BRADBURY, their late Agent, solicit a continuance of the patronage with which they have been favored. J. & M. T. LEVITT No. 31 Minories, London.

Refering to the above, J. H. BRADBURY has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he will continue to supply the same styles and descriptions of Watches and Watch-Movements, which have hitherto given such unqualified satisfaction, at the same office, No. 19 Maiden-lane, and invites an inspection of his stock, which comprises the newest styles, in various qualities, all offered at the lowest market rates and on the best terms. J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1860.

Have you seen White's Big Hat?—From his splendid store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. His Spring style for gentlemen's use. Neat, tasty and ready.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

HOPPOCK—SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 3, by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in 5th av., GEORGE H. HOPPOCK to Adelia O., second daughter of Edwin Smith, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BLACK.—In this City, HENRY CLAY, youngest son of William G. and Mary Black, aged 2 years 5 months and 25 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 42 Pearl-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Sunday, April 1, ISAAC TOWNSEND, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Monday, April 2, WALTER WILMOT TOWNSEND, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church corner of 5th av. and 29th-st., on Thursday, April 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MARSHMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, April 1, after a short illness, CLARA, beloved daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Marshman.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from her father's house, No. 133 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on Wednesday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HODGES.—In this City, on Monday, April 2, J. TYLER HODGES, aged 35 years.

His friends, friends of the family, and members of Sacamore Lodge F. A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, April 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from his late residence, No. 645 (new No. 68) Houston-st., without further notice.

ADAMS.—In this City, on Monday, April 2, Capt. JOSEPH ADAMS, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the M. E. Church in Forsyth-st., near Division-st., without further invitation.

DEWITT.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 3, JANNETT DE LA MONTANYA, wife of Cornelius Dewitt, aged 35 years, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) April 4, at the residence of her husband, No. 52 North Moore-st. Her remains will be taken to Marbletown, Ulster County, for interment.

JESSUP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday morning March 31, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL JESSUP, aged 55 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 107 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Cleveland and Chicago papers please copy.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 2, Mr. JOSEPH MILLER, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Court-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

DUNBAR.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 3, in his 27th year, SAMUEL P., son of the late Dr. Samuel Pine Dunbar.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, James M. Dunbar, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his brother's residence, No. 167 Henry-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Jamaica for interment.

WILDE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 3, of congestion of the brain, FRANK BALDWIN, son of Joseph and Margaret L. Wilde, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 97 Livingston-st.

GUTHRIE.—At East Williamsburgh, on Monday evening, April 2, after a short illness, MARTHA GUTHRIE, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, April 4, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, East William-burgh. Carriages will be in waiting at Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh, at 1 o'clock.

MURRAY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 31, after a lingering illness, Mrs. RUTH MURRAY, wife of the late Wm. Murray, in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends as also those of her sons, W. G. and C. H. Murray, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, C. H. Murray, corner of York and Van Vcoret sts., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WEED.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, April 3, at the residence of her father, LUCINDA, only daughter of H. O. & Helen L. Weed, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place, at the Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, April 4. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 11 and 12:20 for Yonkers, and, returning, leave Yonkers at 4:26 and 5:28.

DRISLER.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on Thursday, March 29, LILLIE, youngest child of Henry and Elizabeth S. Drisler, aged 18 months.

GLOVER.—At Portchester, on Monday, April 2, WILLIAM GRANDISON, youngest son of Grandison and Lucy Ann Glover, aged 15 years.

☞ Derby, Conn., papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Hazel Green, Wis., on Thursday, Feb. 23, of congestion of the lungs, EMILY E. SMITH, youngest daughter of Eleanor L. and the late Hugh Smith, D. D., of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 159. April 3, 1860.

57, 68, 60, 78, 52, 40, 49, 6, 65, 23, 47, 42, 77.

Class No. 160, April 3, 1860.

20, 67, 3, 37, 7, 14, 52, 46, 34, 59, 11, 48.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 3, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
FOR SALE BY GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR BELOW CANAL-ST., FORMERLY No. 11 WALL-ST.

BARTLETT & CO.,

Needle Manufacturers for all Sewing Machines, now furnish by a new process and improved machinery, a perfect Burnished Helix-eyed Needle, at reduced prices. Wholesale and Retail No. 419 and 421 Broadway.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Has been used by more than a million people. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

Paper Bags, all sizes and varieties, with a large assortment of Printing Manilla and Wrapping Paper, at FREEMAN & ROBERTSON'S Paper Warehouse, No. 66 Beekman-st. Small size thin paper for shippers.

GAS FIXTURES SELLING OFF CHEAP, PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.—The subscribers offer their stock of chandeliers, pendants, brackets and every article appertaining to the business, at unprecedented low prices. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st. P. S.—Will remove to No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway, soon after May.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK,

PUBLISHED TO-MORROW MORNING,

will open with a brilliant description of

"THE CARNIVAL AT ROME,"

From the pen of

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

Who was an eye-witness of the grotesque occurrences which she describes. Mrs. Stowe is now in Italy, and will contribute to THE INDEPENDENT other entertaining pictures of Italian sights and scenes.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

furnishes, as usual, a revised and corrected Sermon. The text this week, is the passage—

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

"YUSSUF AND BORUK,

An Arabian Legend."

An Original and Entertaining Poem,

By C. D. STUART.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,

contributes a fresh number of his interesting series of

"FAMILIAR LETTERS ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS."

"THE METHODIST CHURCH: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE."

BY REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D.

This is the second paper of Dr. Curry's series, prepared in view of the approaching Quadrennial General Conference at Buffalo. Its subject is "THE ITINERANCY," the point at issue being whether the term of a Methodist minister's settlement over his congregation (which is now two years) shall be extended to three or five. All Methodists should read these papers, from the pen of one of the clearest writers in the Methodist denomination.

"STRAY THOUGHTS ABOUT THE IRISH REVIVAL,"

By an

"IRISHMAN."

A New Feature is introduced this week into the INDEPENDENT, to render it more attractive to the Little Folks.

"LIFE PICTURES FOR THE HOME CIRCLE."

BY AN AMATEUR.

The first of these new fireside contributions is entitled

THE UP-TOWN CHILDREN'S PARTY,

and is recommended not only for children, but for general reading, to all persons who reside above Bleecker-st.

A New Contributor furnishes for this department

"A HISTORY OF MY PETS."

The INDEPENDENT will hereafter be made as attractive to Children as to full-grown Men and Women.

Terms: By Mail, Two Dollars a Year; by Carrier, Two Dollars and a Half.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,

No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

EVERY PERSON WHO DESIRES TO BE THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT WITH THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD POSSESS
YOUNG'S AMERICAN STATESMAN:
A Complete Political History of the United States, from the Formation of our Government to the Present Time.
Recommended by Statesmen, Politicians and Editors, of every Party, as impartial and invaluable.
Octavo, 1,065 pages. $3 50.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.

FIRE IN MICHIGAN!!!

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE.

NILES, Mich., March 27, 1860.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

The Safe I purchased of you some two or three years since passed through a fiery ordeal on the night of the 16th inst. The Safe was opened the following day, and all the books and papers were perfectly preserved. The Safe itself was warped on all sides, so much so that the key would not operate, yet I am of the opinion that in the hands of some one understanding it, an entrance might have been effected without recourse to force. With a new door, or this one repaired, I think the Safe good for another heat. Yours, &c.

(Signed,) THEODORE FOWLER.

WOMAN'S A, B, C OF HEALTH
ZARTALISKA A, B & C,
ARE INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS, DEBILITATING INFLUENCES, AND UNHEATHY CONDITIONS INCIDENTAL TO THE FEMALE SEX.

Price $1 per case, or 6 cases for $5, of any assortment. ☞ Full directions and particulars will be found on the pamphlet accompanying each preparation. The pamphlet contains further valuable advice for females of all ages, and will be mailed, free of charge, to any part of the United States on receipt of the address.

Sold by the proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (4 doors below McDougal,) New-York, where he can be confidentially consulted from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Mrs. HAYES' Medical Dépôt, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A GARDEN IN WINTER

can be obtained by planting all the choice evergreens.
FRUIT IN SUMMER
will grow abundantly on well-selected and well-planted fruit trees.
PLEASANT WALKS
all the growing year can be enjoyed, when the finest deciduous
TREES AND SHRUBS
meet the eye, and masses of fragrant roses scent the air.
For all these, this is the planting season.
HARDY GRAPES for vineyards, and EXOTIC GRAPES for nurseries, should now be chosen. For catalogues of all these, and every plant for the garden, lawn or conservatory, apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., or to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.

The Diaphragm Filter, manufactured by McKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist,

Manufactured and sold by McKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 364 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

ARTESIAN WELL, CANADA WEST. ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

This extraordinary Water is performing wonderful cures every day of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Liver and Kidney complaints, and every disease arising from impurity of the blood. C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

Call and get a pamphlet.

RE-PLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—Families having plated castors, cake-baskets, coffee-urns, tea-sets, forks, spoons, &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them re-plated at short notice, by applying to LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

FOR THIS WEEK

Contains the first installment of

A NEW SERIAL STORY, ENTITLED

CAPTAIN BRAND, of the Schooner "CENTIPEDE." A Pirate of Eminence in the West Indies; his Loves and Exploits, together with some account of the Singular Manner in which he departed this Life. By Lieut. HENRY A. WISE, U. S. N. Illustrated by C. PARSONS and A. LUMLEY.

ALSO,

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW and THRILLING TALE, "THE WOMAN IN WHITE" continued, with illustrations by MCLENNAN.

ALSO,

FITZ HUGH LUDLOW'S NEW TALE of AMERICAN LIFE, "THE NEW PARTNER IN CLINGHAM & CO., BANKERS," continued.

ALSO,

Two graphic Illustrations of the late TENEMENT HOUSE CATASTROPHE in 45th-st.

ALSO,

A fine Portrait and Biography of Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.

ALSO,

Departure of the JAPANESE EMBASSY for the United States.—Residence of TOWNSEND HARRIS.

ALSO,

Another Number of the UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELER. By CHARLES DICKENS.

ALSO,

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT "ON THE WAY TO CHARLESTON."

ALSO,

Two COMPLETE TALES of unusual merit.

Besides

The usual Editorials, Lounger, Comicalities, and all the News of the Day.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

WHAT A SPLENDID HEAD OF HAIR!

Miss S——, of 5th-av., New-York, has for a few months used
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR-DRESSING OR ZYLOBALSAMUM.

Her hair, which was always harsh and dry, has now become soft, silky and glossy, whilst its abundance astonishes all who behold it.

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, *many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y.* The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp, says: "I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing or Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that *so materially and permanently benefited me.*

This is the most delightful preparation for the toilet for cleansing, dressing and preserving the hair, giving it a natural lustre and softness, however harsh and dry, and is a certain preventive of scurf and dandruff.

For sale at Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Restorer Dépôt, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York, and all druggists. Price 37½ cents per bottle.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
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Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

SPLENDID PICTURE.

The first impressions of a new and superb engraving of Rosa Bonheur's celebrated painting of THE HORSE FAIR, printed in beautiful oil colors, are now ready. It is executed by the unrivaled artists, Sarony, Major & Knapp, who have undertaken to make it the most splendid work of the kind ever issued from their extensive establishment. Its size is nearly two by three feet, embracing more than TWENTY DIFFERENT TINTS, SHADES AND COLORS, and it will present, upon the walls of the parlor, drawing-room or art gallery, all the splendid effect of a superb oil-painting. A copy of this rich and costly engraving, which has received the highest testimonials of favor by connoisseurs and the Press, can be obtained for only $1 50, delivered free of charge at any Post-office in the United States. Agents wanted. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, (up stairs.)

BEDS, BEDS, BEDS.

Mattrasses, Feathers, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c. GOOD AND CHEAP, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. M. WILLARD, Agent, No. 384 Hudson-st., Corner of Houston, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES
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PRISON LABOR.
We sell to the jobbing trade only.
The attention of large buyers solicited.
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MILLS' BOURBONIA

Is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is highly recommended by physicians for its superior medicinal properties and as a great remedial agent in all cases of PULMONARY DISORDERS. Sold by druggists generally. JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

CROUP.—J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IMMEDIATELY relieves this terrible affliction of childhood by the timely application of the Olive Tar on flannel to the throat and chest, and five or six drops taken on sugar internally. No mother should be without it. Sold at No. 315 Broadway, at 50 cents per bottle, and by all druggists.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Professor A. BAILLOT begs to call the attention of all young men in business to the formation of his new class of French under peculiar circumstances of great advantage to them. For particulars see the advertisement under the head "Instruction," in this day's paper.

STARR'S
CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE
For family use. 25 cents per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by
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Is invaluable in cases of burns, scalds, sores, skin diseases and rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. J. WRIGHT & CO., General Agents, No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS.—Reliable medicines for Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all kindred diseases. Sold by all Druggists. Principal office removed to No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

MAYORS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

We, the undersigned MAYORS, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the Remedies of Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell (AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, PILLS, AGUE CURE and CHERRY PECTORAL,) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

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FOR SPRING DISEASES,
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FOR TUMORS, ULCERS AND SORES,
FOR ERUPTIONS AND PIMPLES,
FOR BLOTCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS,
FOR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS,
FOR TETTER OR SALT RHEUM,
FOR SCALD HEAD AND RING WORM,
FOR CANCER AND CANCEROUS SORES,
FOR SORE EYES, SORE EARS AND HUMORS,
FOR FEMALE DISEASES,
FOR SUPPRESSION AND IRREGULARITY,
FOR SYPHILLIS OR VENEREAL DISEASE,
FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS,
FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART.

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CHERRY PECTORAL,
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AYER'S AGUE CURE,

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
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REGULAR NOMINATIONS,
for the election to be held on
THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1860.

Polls held at No. 154 Atlantic-st.
Open from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 9 P. M.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM,
Merchant, Nos. 94 Remsen-st.—186 Wall-st.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
SPENCER D. C. VAN BOKKELIN,
Merchant, Nos. 6 Harrison-st.—89 Broad-st.
FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
STEPHEN W. CAREY,
Ship Broker, No. 44 Sidney-place—61 South-st.
FOR RECORDING SECRETARY,
THEODORE E. SMITH,
Clerk, No. 51 Pierrepont-st.—18 Vesey-st., with Messrs Haslehurst & Smith.
FOR TREASURER,
HENRY H

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper; is fully competent to take the general oversight of help; or would have no objection to travel with an invalid; has had a thorough experience with the sick and the care of children: the best of City reference given and required. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 306 3d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, (sisters,) situations; one as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. They can give the best City reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 1st.-av., between 13th and 14th sts., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress; is an excellent hand at doing up ladies' fine muslins; wishes to go to the country with a family that will return in the Fall; the best of City reference from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 203 East 13th-st, top floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PLAIN, HUMBLE, HARD-working young woman, a situation as good cook, baker and washing and ironing, or to do general housework; would do chamberwork and waiting if required; is very neat about her person and kitchen, and is kind and obliging; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 73 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM THE North of Ireland, a situation as good plain cook; understands all kinds of cooking, bread and pastry. No objection to assist in the washing if required. Best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 109 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER-work and waiting, or as children's nurse, for a very respectable American girl; is of very neat appearance; kind and obliging disposition; or would be willing to make herself generally useful at housework in a small family, and will try to please, at moderate wages. Call at No. 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES who wish to economize, by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first class cook, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY AN experienced woman, who is accustomed to take the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand; is a Protestant; is either two children; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference. Apply at No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of the charge of a baby from birth; is a good plain sewer; would go about growing children and assist with chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing; or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can execute; does up lines in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A FAITHFUL, capable servant, as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a hardworking girl, thorough and neat in her duties, and a very superior washer and ironer and good cook; can be very highly recommended from her last situation. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; or a family going to travel will find a person who is accustomed to traveling; can engage not to be sea-sick; good reference. Call at No. 375½ 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as family seamstress; make children's clothes; is a good shirt-maker; understands all kinds of fine sewing; is quick at the needle; embroiders neatly; best of reference given; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; understands her business; best reference given; no objection to the country; is desirous of a good home. Apply at No. 206 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO help as laundress in a private family, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call during two days at No. 149 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as professed cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and would take the entire management of a kitchen and dairy; has no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and to teach small children or do light chamberwork; references as to character and ability can be given by her employers, or by letter. Call for two days at No. 11 Wyckoff-st., near Court-st., Brooolyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as first class cook; she understands all kinds of fancy and ordinary meats, soups, pastries, &c., for hotel or saloon; has 18 years' experience; has just returned from Chicago. Apply to Mrs. CUMMINGS, No. 2 Marion-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing; understands waiting on tables. Best City reference given from her last place. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 61 West 29th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, 16 YEARS of age, a situation in which she can make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home with a respectable family; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; is honest and industrious; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 211 1st-av., near 19th-st., front, near the new building.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one place; is capable of doing the marketing if required. Call, for two days, at 55 31-st., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Good City reference if required. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 88 West 16th-st., rear house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPEtent servants, either separate or together; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at their present employer's, No. 87 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as nurse and seamstress; is good at taking care of children; best of reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Apply at No. 229 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing, or to travel with a family; has good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Av.-A, in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good plain cook and washer and ironer; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 85 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. To be seen at No. 85 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first class chambermaid and laundress. Good City references given. Please call for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call for 2 days, at No. 383 1st-av., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; is a good plain sewer; can do all kinds of embroidery; would prefer going in the country. Call at No. 165 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to assist in taking care of children; good references given. Call, for two days, at No. 42 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 149 East 16th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, THE ONE AS CHAMbermaid or nurse, the other as waitress, by two young women who are leaving their present situations, their master being about departing for Europe. inquire at No. 31 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress; would have no objection to assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 286 1st-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as first-class waitress; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Call at No. 209 Mott-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at 184 West 33d-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble women; one as first-class cook; the other as seamstress and nurse; best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL, to go traveling with a lady, or as seamstress; understands dressmaking. Apply at No. 121 West 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—SEVERAL VERY EXPERIENCED domestics, Protestant and others, of the most respectable and efficient class, are now waiting for situations at MANNING & CO.'S agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn, including several first class cooks, washers and ironers, waiter girls, experienced nurses, lady-dresses, and up stair servants, with references of the highest order from some of the first families.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, WELL-DISPOSED competent young woman, (a Protestant,) a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; will be found to know her duties well; is a good bread baker; can manage milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate in a good place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook, and bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 179 East 24th st.; call in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and sew, or wait on a lady, or do chamberwork and sewing. Best of City references from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner Aster-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to light waiting; can give the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO chamberwork and waiting and to assist in the washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; can give good reference; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 258 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or as waitress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of reference from last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 43 London Terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITuation as nurse, who has been in that capacity the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 52 West 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress; has the best reference from her last employer, where she has lived for five years. Call at No. 71 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., front basement, for two days.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats, blanc manges, jellies, puddings and pies, and is a good baker; the best of reference from her last place; country preferred. Call, for two days, at No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; can do fine washing, ironing and French fluting, beautifully, or sew; has long and satisfactory City reference, from some of the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse, and take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can do plain sewing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 28th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as seamstress; can cut and fit childrens' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the other as chambermaid and plain sewer or as fine washer; have the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and to assist with taking care of children. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 168 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 12.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a Protestant seamstress; she can do all kinds of fine plain sewing, and can dress a lady's hair, if required. Can be seen at her late employer's, for two days, at No. 49 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST TRUSTworthy Protestant young woman as chambermaid and laundress; or would not object to take a laundress's place; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 13 Union Court, Union-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, desserts, baking, pastry, soups, &c. Best of City reference. Call at No. 234 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE COMPEtent and trustworthy young woman as laundress or chambermaid, and to do the fine washing; the highest testimonials can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITUAtion to travel as companion to a lady, or would go as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is a good dressmaker and can teach the pianoforte. Inquire at No 611 3d-av., second story, front room. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 23 University-place, between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress, in a private family; is a good hand at children's and ladies' clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a competent nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; best City reference can be given. Can be seen at the dry-goods store No. 361 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing; has no objection to go in the country with a family; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as chambermaid or to take care of children; the other to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; both have good references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, in a gentleman's family; understands her business; the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., for two days, in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has the best of references; would go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 28 2d-av., near 9th-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and light washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference can be given. Address JANE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 211 West 36th-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN experienced, trustworthy woman; she is competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at her present place, No. 16 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, to go out house-cleaning, or to do washing and ironing in some good families, or a situation as chambermaid. Call at 243 Munroe-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is a capital servant; is neat and obliging. Call at No. 169 12th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is capable of taking charge of the dining-room; best of City reference. Apply at No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A SITUATION, AS LAUNDRESS or to do chamberwork and fine washing. To be seen for two days, at No. 73 Perry-st. Best of City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; can do good plain cooking; is willing to help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 199 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress or nurse, do chamberwork and assist in fine washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 42 Leight-st.

A FAMILY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wish to procure good situations for two domestics, whom they can recommend with confidence; one as chambermaid and to assist with washing; the other as waitress and to assist with sewing; places together in the country preferred. Can be seen at the residence of their present employers, No. 71 West 21st-st.

A RESPECTABLE, WELL-EDUCATED German lady, 20 years of age, is desirous of meeting with a situation as housekeeper or seamstress; salary no object, but kind treatment and opportunity for improving in English looked for. First-class references given. Address No. 150 Degraw-st. South Brooklyn.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A LADY, WHO can give the highest testimonials as to ability and competency, would like the situation of housekeeper. Address A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, for one week.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 9 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN OF steady, industrious habits and good education, (speaks French fluently,) a situation in any business where the above qualities would command a living; would take the position of janitor or watchman of a school or building; suitable references. Address E. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a respectable Protestant man, with or without incumbrance, who perfectly understands the growing of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse and vineries, is a first class agriculturist, and has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted in the above capacity for the past twenty years; can produce the best of references from gentlemen in this City, with whom he has lived. Can be seen, for three days, at his last employer's office, or address E. G., care of G. Schwab, Esq., No. 68 Broad-st., New York, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATION, IN THE CAPACITY of gardener and foreman on a farm, by a scientific man that understands his business thoroughly in both departments in all their various branches, the laying out and reclaiming of lands, and the raising of farm stock, and can give unexceptionable reference to ability and conduct. Address for three days, J. L. K., Box No. 137 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from first-class families in this City and England; no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at CHAS. S. COXHEAD'S, Saddler, No. 1,035 Broadway. Address B. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 219 Bowery, John B. Callan's saddlery store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A single man with unexceptionable references as to character and capacity; advertiser wishes to find a family who appreciates the service of a strictly sober man that is always willing to promote the interest of his employer. Location no object. Call at ROBERT MACEY'S livery stables, Nos. 79 and 81 West 33d-st., or address a note for J. K., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A most competent man; understands the diseases and treatment of horses in every respect, and has the best of references. Also, his wife, would act as chambermaid or nurse and seamstress; would be found an acquisition to any one requiring him or both. Address K. M., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery, No. 654 Broadway, until engaged.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG SCOTCHman, a situation as gardener; married, but no family; he is fully competent in the management of green-houses, graperies, vegetable and flower gardens; has lived in first-class places in England and Scotland, and seven years in this country; can come well recommended. Address F. F., Box No. 64 White st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; is thoroughly conversant with the management and care of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has the best reference from his last employer, whom he has served six years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, without children, a situation; has a thorough knowledge of agricultural as well as horticultural purposes; is a first-class coachman and groom; understands the care of a good and careful driver; would go out single if suited; has first-class reference; my wife would take care of a gate house, milk, butter, poultry, &c. Address B. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; perfectly understands the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses; he knows the City well, and is a first-class groom and good driver; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give first-class recommendations as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at No. 219 Bowery, John B. Callan's saddlery store.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; is thoroughly conversant with the management and care of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has the best reference from his last employer, whom he has served six years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, without children, a situation; has a thorough knowledge of agricultural as well as horticultural purposes; is a first-class coachman and groom; understands the care of a good and careful driver; would go out single if suited; has first-class reference; my wife would take care of a gate house, milk, butter, poultry, &c. Address B. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CAPACITY of gardener and foreman on a farm, by a scientific man that understands his business thoroughly in both departments in all their various branches, the laying out and reclaiming of lands, and the raising of farm stock, and can give unexceptionable reference to ability and conduct. Address for three days, J. L. K., Box No. 137 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from first-class families in this City and England; no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at CHAS. S. COXHEAD'S, Saddler, No. 1,035 Broadway. Address B. B.

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WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG SCOTCHman, a situation as gardener; married, but no family; he is fully competent in the management of green-houses, graperies, vegetable and flower gardens; has lived in first-class places in England and Scotland, and seven years in this country; can come well recommended. Address F. F., Box No. 64 White st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; is thoroughly conversant with the management and care of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has the best reference from his last employer, whom he has served six years; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address, for two days, No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, without children, a situation; has a thorough knowledge of agricultural as well as horticultural purposes; is a first-class coachman and groom; understands the care of a good and careful driver; would go out single if suited; has first-class reference; my wife would take care of a gate house, milk, butter, poultry, &c. Address B. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CAPACITY of gardener and foreman on a farm, by a scientific man that understands his business thoroughly in both departments in all their various branches, the laying out and reclaiming of lands, and the raising of farm stock, and can give unexceptionable reference to ability and conduct. Address for three days, J. L. K., Box No. 137 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from first-class families in this City and England; no objections to the country. Apply, for two days, at CHAS. S. COXHEAD'S, Saddler, No. 1,035 Broadway. Address B. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE OF THIRTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN FIRST-PLACE, AND FIFTEEN DITTO IN FOURTH-PLACE SOUTH BROOKLYN, BETWEEN CLINTON AND HENRY STS., AT AUCTION.

CHILTON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the above valuable lots of ground, now ready for immediate improvement, and surrounded with private dwellings of the first-class. This section of South Brooklyn is rapidly improving in value, and its close proximity to the Court-st. and Hamilton-av. Railroad will make desirable locations for dwellings for persons doing business in New York. The terms will be very liberal and a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage.

ALSO,

FIVE HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, ON CLINTON-ST. AND FIRST AND SECOND-PLACE.

CLINTON-ST.—East side, between President and Carroll sts. The three story and high basement underpinned brick house, trimmed with brown stone, with iron balcony, wide halls painted in marble. On the BASEMENT FLOOR is a kitchen, dining-room, and store-room. On the FIRST FLOOR two parlors, the walls and ceilings of which are painted in fresco. Handsome white marble mantles, &c., and inclosed back piazza. On second floor, four rooms with closets, &c., including bath room and water-closet. On the THIRD FLOOR, four rooms with attic floor, three rooms and open attic, &c., &c.

ALSO, NO. 65 FIRST-PLACE—The three-story, high basement and sub cellar brown-stone front house, with hoodlies at parlor windows, large court-yard in front, marble paved vestibule, and good yard, containing two parlors and study room on the first floor, kitchen and dining-room and pantries in the basement; three rooms handsomely papered, with furnished pantries between, on the second floor; four rooms on the third floor; halls richly papered in marble throughout; parlor walls frescoed, with ornamented cornices and centre pieces, gas chandeliers and fixtures &c.

ALSO, THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLINGS Nos. 15, 19, and 21 SECOND-PLACE.—Three-story and high basement with sub-cellar brown-stone front houses, having court yards and iron balconies in front.

BASEMENT.—Dining-room with marble mantels, kitchen furniture with range and water heater, permanent wash-tubs, and Ridgewood water fixtures.

FIRST FLOOR—Two parlors with sliding doors, white marble mantels, gilt porcelain door furniture, walls and ceilings richly ornamented and frescoed, wide hall finished in the same style.

SECOND FLOOR—Three rooms and bath-room, with marble mantels and wash-basins.

THIRD FLOOR—Four rooms, pantries and closets, marble mantels and wash-basins, speaking-tubes and bells, inside blinds, shutters, &c. All the houses are supplied with Ridgewood water and water-closets, and contain all the modern improvements. Terms will be liberal.

ALSO, TWENTY-FIVE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES AND STORES IN VAN BRUNT-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.

The above improved property as per maps.

This sale will afford a good opportunity to mechanics and others desirous of purchasing a home or investment for themselves. This property is located on both sides of Van Brunt-st., between Owen, William, and King sts., in South Brooklyn. Each house contains eleven rooms and cellars. The above will be sold for $9 per cent down, and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years, with the privilege of paying $100 or more in half yearly installments, if desired. For particulars and maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 45 Nassau-st., E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 99 Beaver-st.

Sale peremptory, by order of the Executor of Edward Kellogg, deceased.

ESTHER F. KELLOGG, Executrix.
CHAS. P. BALDWIN, } Executors.
E. R. KELLOGG, }

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY April 5,

At 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—MURRAY HILL.

Finely polished brown-stone front house and lot No. 37 West, near 5th-av. house 22 11½x63; lot 98.9.

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

4-story English basement brick house and lot No. 100 West; lot 16.8x99.9.

READE-STREET.

2 lots Nos. 146 and 148, each 25x63 feet.

ALLEN-STREET.

2 lots and buildings Nos 89 and 101, together, 50x87.6.

EAST BROADWAY.

Two 3-story brick houses and leases of lots, Nos. 20 and 88; houses 25x47 feet; lots 25x71 feet.

PIKE-STREET—EXECUTOR'S SALE.

2-story and attic brick house, and lease of lot, No. 22; house 21.6x38; lot 22 6x85.9.

Maps, terms, &c., at the Auctioneer's, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 WEST 36TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the finely polished brown stone four-story, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar house, 22 feet 11½ inches (more or less) by 63 feet, with library extension; lot 98 feet 9 inches, (or half the block,) No. 37 West 36th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Murray Hill, constituting, in the strictest sense, a first-class house, and cost $36 000. This property can be seen between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., by cards of admission from the auctioneer, where a more full description can be had. Sale peremptory, to the highest bidder.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HENRY, 16TH, 127TH AND 128TH STREETS.

We would call attention to the sale of valuable Real Estate to be made, at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

HENRY-STREET—No. 303, handsome house and lot.

16TH-STREET—No. 51, four-story brown stone.

127TH-STREET—Near 5th-av., 3 lots; street graded; 127th and 128th sts., near 5th-av., 6 lots; streets graded.

Maps of the property and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &C., AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the sale of rare and elegant FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., this day, WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 88 9th-st. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF RARE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 88 9th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of oak, rosewood and mahogany furniture, modern and antique, elaborately carved and finished in superior style; sofas, chairs, centre tables, armoir a glace bedsteads, &c., of Paris manufacture; consol from Florence, a very old, probably unequaled in the City; banquets, of nearly equal antiquity; buffets, richly carved Elizabethan chairs; cabinet, inlaid with tortoise shell; tables de nuit; parlor organ, by Alexander, of Paris; mantel and oval mirrors, elegantly carved extension dining table, &c. Roman, Etruscan and Florentine vases, some of which were purchased in Paris, at the auction of Louis Philippe; a very costly bronze and Sienna mantel clock, with rich bronze relief, candelabra, &c., together with rarely equaled paintings, collected by the owner during his residence in Europe, among which are a superb copy, by Billet, of the celebrated Soult picture by Murillo of the Immaculate Conception; a fruit and flower piece, by Cherelle; a portrait of Franklin, from an original (now lost) by Greutze; and many other elaborate and exquisitely finished originals and copies by noted ancient and modern artists, of rare merit and value; also, statuary, mosaics, &c. The furniture may be seen the morning before the sale upon permits from the auctioneer, at their office, No. 3 Pine-st., where catalogues can also be obtained.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE A TRUST, OF NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STREETS NEAR 5TH-AV., HARLEM.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

ON 127TH-ST.—Two lots on south side of 127th-st., 235 feet west of 5th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches.

ON 127TH AND 128TH STS.—Three lots running through from 127th to 128th-st. commencing 385 feet east of 5th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches. The above lots are a short distance above the Central Park, and near the 5th-av., in the most desirable and improved part of Harlem, and on the grade. The streets are graded, curb-stones laid and sidewalks flagged. The lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or W. P. Clark, Esq., No. 125 Broadway, American Exchange Bank Building.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT NO. 245 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, April 17, 1860, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. at No. 245 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood etageres with mirrors, rosewood sofas, chairs in brocatelle and tête-à-tête satin, rosewood 7¾ octave, Dunham manufacturer; work table, pearl inlaid; rosewood quartette tables, rosewood sofas and divans in crimson plush, very large French plate pier and mirrors, centre table in gilt with cut glass plate, lace curtains, valuable mantel clock, medallion velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoirs glace, dressing tables, ice mitt, beautifully decorated cottage furniture, several sets; rich China and cut glass ware, China vases, highly ornamented; Paris mantel statuettes, painting, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCES NEAR PELHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—One in a high state of improvement for sale, and one to rent, completely furnished, with stable, garden, fruit, &c. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH BECKMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., precisely, at No 294 Schermerhorn between Bond and Nevins sts. Mahogany Parlor Furniture in good order—Book case, music-box, maroon and crimson window curtains, pier glass and cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil cloths, mantel clock, window shades, mahogany and painted chamber furniture, mattresses, beds, walnut extension tables, silver-plated tea set, parlor heater, refrigerator, and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, at No. 193 Duffield st. between Willoughby-st. and Fulton-av. Handsome Furniture in excellent order—Rosewood parlor suite, nine pieces in maroon velvet; marble-top mahogany and painted chamber furniture, mattresses, toilet crockery, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, extension tables lace curtains, silver-plated ware, crockery, glass and cutlery, and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY—At 3½ o'clock P. M., precisely, at No. 12 Bond-st., near Fulton av. Parlor and Chamber Furniture in excellent order—Velvet and 3-ply carpets, window shades, oak extension table and chairs. China, and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

COLE & CHILTON Auctioneers.

WILLIAMSBURGH—AUCTION NOTICE.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, THIS DAY, to close an estate, the valuable vacant ground forming the northeast corner of Grand and 2d sts Williamsburgh. Also, the dwelling house and lot No. 62 North 2d-st. See handbills and maps at auctioneer's office.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT AND COSTLY Rosewood, Oak and Black Walnut Cabinet Furniture, comprising the entire stock of about $18 000, of BURNS & BROTHER, at No. 453 Broadway, will be sold at auction.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 11 and 12.

N. B.—Persons desiring first-class furniture will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, which will be peremptory, to close the estate.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The well-known country-seat at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, which since 1841 has been the family residence of Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq., about 9 miles from New-York, and offering to any gentleman who desires to visit the City daily, a desirable home, which, for health, beauty and convenience, has no superior on the sea-shore.

The place contains about 68 acres of land, the highest in the neighborhood, affording ten or twelve fine building lots and comprising a great variety of woods, hill and dale, about one-half on the southern slope fronting the ocean, and the other half facing the Upper Bay and City. The sea and inland views are unsurpassed—overlooking well-wooded eminences, as well as every vessel which enters or leaves the port. The land between this property and the Narrows is owned by the United States Government, and will probably always remain open.

The dwelling house is over 100 feet front and varies in depth from 30 to 90 feet, built in part with hollow brick walls, and part with wood filled in with brick. Grapery, in bearing for six years. Green house, ice-house and stables, with nine stalls and ample carriage room; one of the entrances is a carriage-drive of over half a mile, well graveled. A description of this place is to be found in Downing's work on "Landscape Gardening," page 36.

The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels, as designated on the lithographic maps to be seen at the Merchants' Exchange, or at the office of the auctioneers, No 23 Nassau-st.—the same being also staked out on the grounds. If not disposed of by private sale prior to THURSDAY, April 19, will on that day be offered at auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For terms, apply to the auctioneers. The house will be open for inspection any day between Monday, 9th inst., and the day of sale, on orders to be obtained of the auctioneers.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ITALIAN BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY PAINTINGS, LIBRARY, THREE ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, &c.,

On THURSDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock,

By. B. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer,

Of the entire elegant parlor, dining-room, nursery and chamber furniture, contained in the residence No. 152 21st-st., west of 7th-av. The furniture of the house is new, and in order, and first-class throughout, comprising everything adapted to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, and to be positively and peremptorily sold, without regard to weather.

N. B.—Parties from a distance will find in this sale six hundred lots of elegant furniture, carpets; centre and pier tables, mantel and pier mirrors, superb piano-forte, etagere, China, cut glass, silver ware, &c Catalogues at house. Terms of sale, cash, bankable money, and deposit from all purchasers. House for sale.

AUCTION NOTICE—TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS—CONTINUATION SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, being the late stock of SIMPSON & SCHAFFER, at No. 89 Bowery to close the business.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the above warehouse, the entire stock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture, of every style, comprising the largest and most varied assortment offered in many years. To be sold without reserve, for cash. Worthy the attention of the trade, hotel-keepers and others. N. B.—Goods can be stored on the premises till May 1, free of charge, if required. Catalogues on morning of sale.

Also, at 1 o'clock, 2 horses and spring carts.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a collection of fine oil paintings just received per steamer from Europe, comprising elegant landscapes, marines and interiors, by

SMETS, BLOCKX,
BERGHIUS, REDIG,
WOUVERMANS, VANDENBOSCH,
WYNANTS, CARL JARDIN,

and other well-known artists; also, a large original Scriptural piece by Salaert, one of the best pupils of Rubens; also, a large landscape, "Diana Hunting," by Van Herp and Vickenbrom. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Ashland-place, Perry-st., near Greenwich-av., the entire furniture of the above three-story house in first-rate order, comprising mahogany parlor furniture, mirrors, two mahogany secretary bookcases, centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-table and chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 391 4th-av, elegant household furniture, all made to order by Meeks, consisting of elegant velvet medallion and Brussels carpets, dining-room and bedroom do., velvet stair carpets, two richly carved rosewood suites in gold and crimson, carved rosewood centre and side tables, rich lace embroidered window-curtains with gold and white lambrinkins, carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, Chinese secretary, superb China vases large Parian decorated vases and figures, oak extension table, engravings, medallions, French-China dinner and tea sets, cut-glass ware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 10 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine coupee, with pole and shaft, built by J. R. Lawrence; "one Spencer" caleche coach; two curtain-quarter coaches, and one caleche; all in fine order.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office 5 Cooper Institute.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, rich velvet carpets, pier and mantel glasses, superb decorations, &c., the same being the entire contents of the elegantly furnished private residence now No. 36 Clinton-place, in the few doors west of Broadway. Sale to commence at precisely 10½ A. M., TO-MORROW. (Thursday,) April 5. We refrain from giving a detailed and elaborate catalogue of the infinite number of articles contained in this sale from cellar to garret, regarding the custom as useless and very often grossly deceptive. Suffice to say that the house is very large and the assortment and variety extensive. the goods first-class, in fine order, all been used, and are to be sold to the highest bidder. No new goods brought in. We can assure buyers that this sale is well worthy their attention, and that they will not be disappointed if they attend, either in the quantity or quality of the goods, or in receiving equitable and honorable treatment at the hands of the auctioneer. For further particulars, we refer to the house and the catalogue, which will be ready early on the morning of the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT NO. 121 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., near 3d-av., on THURSDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a gentleman relinquishing housekeeping, all in good order, and of well-known manufacture: Suite in brocatelle, sofas, tete-a-tetes, voltaire, &c.; also, in hair cloth; etageres, rosewood piano-fortes; rosewood centre, loo and side tables; rosewood mahogany and painted room furniture, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, &c; library furniture, bookcases in mahogany and oak, tables; Turkish lounges and chairs in tapestry, couches, one splendid President desk. Basement Furniture—Extension table, buffet, oak chairs, dinner, dessert and tea sets, china, glass ware. Also, a fine assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 5, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 79 Nassau-st., a splendid collection of plants, flowers, shrubs and fruit-trees, just arrived per steamer *Fulton* from France, from the well-known house of Pelorce & Co., French horticulturists and florists, City of Lyons, consisting in part of camelias, dahlias, monthly roses, creeping do., pear trees, 36 varieties, apple do., 24 do., peach do., plum do., cherry do., apricot do., gooseberry do. 12 varieties of strawberries, all of which are warranted to be in good order. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

NO. 97 BOWERY.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, on the Bowery, the valuable lot with buildings, on the east side of the street, 28 feet north Besser st.; lot 25 by 100. The buildings consist of a two-story brick house on front, and a two-story brick house in rear, renting for $4.500. 75 feet of stone foundation for a large building is laid 10 feet below surface, running to within 25 feet of the front of the lot. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CONTINUATION SALE —ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell, WEDNESDAY, April 4 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, a large collection of fine jewelry, watches, diamonds silver and plated ware. The stock will compare with any in the City, having been selected with great care. W. T. GRAFF.

Assignee of the late firm of Dempsey & Fargis.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES OF boots, shoes and brogans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortland-st. This sale will comprise some of the best goods we have off-red this season. We invite the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples on morning of sale.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

HARDY PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—W. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, the usual fine assortment of hardy roses, honeysuckles, carnations, daisies, pansies, &c., suitable to plant at this season, together with geraniums, roses, &c., in bloom, from Peter Henderson, Jersey City. Catalogues.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of a large house. THURSDAY, at private residence in Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, furniture of the house TUESDAY, in Cherry-st., lumber yard, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods. Also. 50 cases City-made Gaiters.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RARE OLD BRANDIES,
CHOICE MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES,
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 164 Murray-st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

PORT WINES, OF 1815 AND 1831, IN bottle; Solera Sherry, in bottle, packed in 3 dozen cases; Wm. Younger's East India Pale Ale, bottled, in cases; Jameson's Irish Whisky, in Bond; Bushmill's Irish Whisky, in Bond for sale by C. E. HABICHT, Agent for Guinness' Stout, No. 127 Pearl-st.

HOUSEKEEPER'S FURNISHING GOODS AT COST.—Kitchen utensils, woolen ware, refrigerators, sets tea trays, sets dish covers, table cutlery, plated spoons and forks, plated waiters, tea sets, castors, tin ware, bronze hat stands, children's carriages, all to be sold at a large sacrifice. Store to let and fixtures for sale. S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 26

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Leaving every 28 days from each port.

STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
X. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, April 5, at 2 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 31st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$139
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA. Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid ship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, June 24,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $150.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 23 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-Weekly United States Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Through tickets to the following places: To New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22, and places in Florida. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds SATURDAY, March 7.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (state-room and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HAINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. SEARS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., THURSDAY, April 5, at 4 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $3; Atlanta, $21; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and to Florida points at equally low rates. Children, 10 per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The R. R. CUYLER succeeds SATURDAY, April 7.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $3; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; and to Florida points at equally low rates. Children, 10 per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The R. R. CUYLER succeeds SATURDAY, April 7.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. GRANT, leaves the city (sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.

Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.

Forward deck passage $1.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.

D. A. PILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S LOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 3, 2½ P. M.	Wed'day, April 4, 6½ A. M.
Wed'day, April 4, 2½ P. M.	Thursd'y, April 5, 7 A. M.
Thursd'y, April 5, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 6, 7½ A. M.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD FREIGHT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. All freight for stations on the above road should be marked "steamer Bridgeport," for if shipped by any other boat higher prices will be charged. GEO. W. COLLINS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. John Brooks, Jr., leaves Peck slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 112 South-st.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamboat AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every day in the week, at 8 A. M., for Peekskill, making the usual landings; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos-st.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT AND ORIENT.—The steamer MASSASOIT, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 33 East River, foot of James-st., for the above ports, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer TRAVELER, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 28 East River, at 5 P. M. daily. CHAMPION at 5 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

COMMUNICATION.—THE STEAMER CATALINE is withdrawn from the Bridgeport Line for repairs. All freight will be taken by the steamer BRIDGEPORT, at Peck-slip.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and entirely new manufacture, finished in landscapes, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1842.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in painted and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Palliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE FURNITURE OF A THREE-story house, of a family declining housekeeping; neatly but not expensively furnished; would like to sell the whole together, from basement to attic. To a party going to housekeeping, this offers a desirable opportunity, as the furniture has been but little used. The parlor furniture is rose wood and brocatelle; also, piano and books. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 2,751 Post-office.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS, cottage bedsteads in great variety, wardrobes, bureaus, chairs, &c., invalid beds and lounges, recommended by the faculty; mattresses of all kinds; spring beds, good and cheap, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st. In the basement.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE —Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 180 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

FURNITURE.—$150 ONLY FOR A FULL SET of rosewood and satin furniture. Call at 459 6th-av.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES, of the manufacture of FITCHBURG GOODS & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established all over, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole Agent, No. 125 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM BOILER EXPOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Low Water Detector, for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. Ashcroft's new patent steam gauge, water gauges, whistles, gauge cocks, &c., &c. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

ALBERT B. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONE

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Entire Success of the Opposition Ticket—Buckingham's Majority for Governor, Five Hundred and Seventy-one—Senate and House Republican.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 3.

Complete returns show the election of BUCKINGHAM, Republican, for Governor, by 571 majority. The Representatives stand 142 Republicans to 89 Democrats, and the Senators, 13 Republicans to 7 Democrats. One District is doubtful.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 3—2 P. M.

All the returns received to-day continue to favor the Republicans. They elect their State ticket by about 1,000 votes, and have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

SENATORS ELECTED.

The New-Haven *Journal* claims the election of 12 Republican Senators, with the Third, Seventeenth and Twentieth Districts to hear from. Its returns indicate the election of the following:

1st District, Johnson, Dem.; 2d, Stoughton, Rep.; 4th, Clark, Dem.; 5th, Baldwin, Dem., (gain;) 6th, Scranton, Dem., (gain;) 7th, Brewster, Rep.; 8th, Lamb, Rep., (gain;) 9th, Otis, Rep.; 10th, Winslow, Dem.; 11th, Wildman, Rep.; 12th, Curtis, Rep.; 13th, Coggswell, Rep.; 14th, Payne, Rep.; 15th, Goodwin, Rep.; 16th, Myge1t, Rep.; 18th, Coite, Dem.; 19th, Pratt, Rep., (gain;) 21st, Lillie, Rep.

Municipal Elections.

AT ELMIRA, NEW-YORK.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, April 3.

At the charter election here, to day, the Democrats elected nearly their entire ticket.

AT SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, April 3.

BENJAMIN T. POTTER, Republican, was to-day elected Mayor, by 400 majority over the Democratic candidate.

AT PORTLAND, MAINE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 3.

The municipal election at Portland, to-day resulted in the election of JOSEPH HOWARD, Democrat, for Mayor, over J. JEWETT, Republican, by 48 majority. The Democrats also elected four out of the seven Aldermen, and twelve out of the twenty-one Councilmen.

AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, April 3.

At the municipal election yesterday the Central Republican ticket, with the exception of one Councilman, one Assessor and one Constable, was elected by average majorities of 170.

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 3.

At the municipal election, to-day, LYNDE, Democrat, was elected Mayor, by 1,000 majority. The Democrats also elect their Comptroller and City Attorney. The Republicans elect their Treasurer, by from 200 to 400 majority.

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 3.

At the election held yesterday for city and ward officers, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of 700. The Democrats elect nine Councilmen and the Republicans eight.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Tuesday, April 3.

The municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. The Opposition elected their Mayor, Marshal, and five Councilmen, and the Democrats one Councilman and the balance of the city officers.

The Kentucky Troubles.

CASSIUS M. CLAY AND THE PEOPLE OF MADISON COUNTY, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 3.

Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY publishes to-day an appeal to the people of Madison County against the revolutionary Committee of that County, from whom he escaped denouncement by a small majority last Tuesday, and who were to consider his case again yesterday. He says he advised HANSON and his associates to leave; that he has discountenanced the radicals, but that if the Republicans are attacked they will defend themselves. His appeal embraces a letter signed by FRANK BLAND and GEORGE HOLLEY, in which they say the troubles did not originate about HANSON, but because GEORGE WEST, who was sick of consumption, was maltreated, and his daughter insulted with gross language. Mr. CLAY concludes as follows:

"You may be strong enough to overpower me, but you cannot drive me from the duty I owe to myself, to my friends and to my country. If I fall, I shall not fall in vain; and it will be enough for all long cherished associations if perchance my blood shall atone for the wrongs of my race, and these States shall at least be free."

Private advices intimate apprehensions of further trouble.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT—MEASURES ADOPTED.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

This morning the Senate and House reconsidered the vote on the General Appropriation bill, and recommitted it to a Conference Committee. The Committee reported the bill, which the House adopted. The bill to incorporate the South Pittsburgh Coal Company was passed over the Governor's veto. Mr. PALMER, Opposition, of Schuylkill County, was elected Speaker of the Senate for the next term.

Both Houses have adjourned *sine die*. The Appropriation bill was previously signed by the Governor.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

ANOTHER ORDER DENOUNCED AS A SWINDLING IMPOSTURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 3.

Two of the subordinate officers of the Knights of the Golden Circle publish a card, denouncing Gen. BEASLEY, the Commander-in-Chief, as an impostor. [illegible] 1,500 men are enrolled here, under the representation that plenty of money will be furnished to [illegible] JUAREZ in Mexico, where for such aid land [illegible], &c., are promised. This induced many to [illegible] but there is no evidence yet of any *bona fide* [illegible]ments.

The St. Louis Mechanical and Agricultural Association.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 3.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association offer $20,000 in premiums at the next Fair, and it is probable that $4,000 or $5,000 more in private awards will be added by the citizens. A premium of $1,500 will be given for the best stallion. Many importations from Belgium are already received for exhibition, and others from other parts of Europe are expected. No effort will be spared to make this Fair excel all previous ones.

[illegible] News.

[illegible] SECESSIONS TO A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[illegible] ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 3.

[illegible] Arizona correspondent of the *Republican* [illegible] the people in the southern part of the Territory are averse to the formation of a Provisional Government.

[illegible] of the Kentucky Military Institute.

[illegible] Tuesday, April 3.

The Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, was partially destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with the Superintendent's residence.

Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, April 3.

It was officially announced in Parliament last night, that the Prince of Wales would not leave England on his visit to America before the 10th of July.

Weather Report.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, April 3.

Weather fair and clear to noon. Thermometer [illegible]; depth of snow last night, four inches. 4 P. M.—Wind light, NW.; sky hazy; thermometer 41°, [illegible] rapidly.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 3.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,500 bales at 10½c.@11c. for middling; sales of three days 26 500 bales; receipts of three days, 15,000, against 14,250 the same time last year; receipts ahead of last year, 767,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports, ahead of last year, 767,000 bales. SUGAR steady at 4½@7½c. MOLASSES 38c.@40c. WHISKY dull at 20c. FREIGHTS—Cotton, to Liverpool, 9-16d. Exchange on London 7½@8½ ₱ cent. premium, and with bills of lading 7@7½ ₱ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York ½ discount to ½ ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 3.

FLOUR quiet at $5 75@$5 87½ for Howard-street. WHEAT steady. CORN irregular; sales of White at [illegible]c.; Yellow declined 2c. WHEAT [illegible] at $1 70@$1 72. PROVISIONS steady. [illegible]ed. WHISKY—SALES of Ohio at 22½c. Exchange on New-York at par.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 3.

FLOUR unchanged; superfine, $5 75. WHEAT [illegible] 2,000 bushels, at $1 50 for red, and $1 [illegible] for white. CORN steady, at 72c. MESS PORK, $18@18 50; Prime, $14@$15. WHISKY dull, at 21½c.@22½c.

SAVANNAH, Monday, April 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 650 bales at unchanged rates.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 3.

FLOUR dull at $5 40@$5 50 for Superfine. WHISKY, 18½c.@18½c. PROVISIONS generally unchanged. MESS PORK, $17 25. LARD, 10½c.@11½c.

Money market easy but unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York for gold at ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 3.

Sight EXCHANGE on New-York rates reduced to 2 ₱ cent. for currency and ½ ₱ cent. for gold.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 31.

COTTON—Sales to-day 250 bales, at unchanged rates.

MOBILE, Monday, April 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, at 10c.@10¼c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,200 bales. Prices easier, but quotations unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 3.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93⅞; Reading Railroad, 21⅜; Morris Canal, 51⅜; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 30⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

FROM ALBANY.

Passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill in the Senate.

The Annual Appropriation Passed by the House.

DEFEAT OF THE PROXY BILL.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3.

The Conference Committee of the Senate and Assembly on the Railroad Toll bill disagree. The Senate Committee offer various propositions, one of which is to raise the compensation for tolls to $1,300,000, and to remove the restrictions on the fare of the Central Road. The Assembly Committee decline this, and insist on their own bill imposing tolls, or on the repeal of the law removing the tolls.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3.

The morning proceedings were devoid of interest

The following bills were referred back with powe to report complete.

To abolish the New-York Almshouse Department.

To incorporate the New-York Dyckman Library.

To amend the revised statutes relative to the proceedings for the collection of damands against vessels.

The following bill was ordered to a third reading.

To confirm the resolution of the New-York Common Council, providing for the extension of a pier on the south side of pier No. 1, North river.

The Metropolitan Police bill was passed. Ayes, 18—all Republicans; Nays, 12—Democrats 9, Republicans 3, (MESSRS. HILLHOUSE, PROSSER and TRUMAN.) Absent, MESSRS. MANIERRE and WILLIAMS.

The 28th section was amended so that policemen in serving warrants or entering dwellings, while searching for stolen property or criminals, shall not possess more power than is conferred by the common law. The section constituting the Police Commissioners the Excise Commissioners was stricken out.

The enacting clauses of the following bills were stricken out:

For the appointment of three appraisers in each county through which the canals pass.

To enable the husband or wife to be a witness in certain cases.

Relative to fines collected in Courts of Special Sessions.

The new City Hall bill was recommitted, that parties for and against may be heard.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to provide for submitting to the people the proposition to abolish the property qualification clause.

The toll question was made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3.

H. H. VAN DYCK was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The bill to prevent Railroad stockholders from voting by proxy was taken from the table on the motion of Mr. MCQUADE, and the bill was then read a third time and lost by a vote of 45 to 46.

The bill to provide that the expenses in rendition cases shall be paid by the county where the offence is alleged to have been committed, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor, was lost by 32 to 47. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the incorporation of the Fine Arts Associations, and to amend the charter of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, was passed.

The bill to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, and to empower the City of New-York to purchase the same, came up for a third reading.

Mr. CONKLING moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the seventh section, which directs the Comptroller to pay any judgments recovered by any lessee of lands surveyed under the act. This was designed to compel the payment of the Taylor and Brennan judgments, amounting to $560,000, and to prevent an appeal or proceeding to set aside the judgment. He denounced this as a gross and infamous fraud on the City of New-York.

Mr. VARIAN moved to amend the bill so as to declare that nothing in the act should prevent an appeal or proceeding to set aside judgments.

Mr. ROBINSON designated the seventh section as a fraud, and declared that if no dishonesty was concealed in the bill, there could be no objection to the proposed amendments.

The Speaker advocated the bill, declaring that the Comptroller of New-York favored the Seventh section, and the Corporation Counsel, GREENE C. BRONSON, had stated the Washington Market judgments were good and valid.

MESSRS. MCQUADE, MILLER, MILLINGTON and JOHNSON favored the bill.

The motion to recommit was lost, and the bill was then passed.

Upon presenting the report of the Conference Committee, Mr. FLAGLER moved that the House insist on its original bill. After discussion it was adopted.

Mr. O. ALLEN offered resolutions authorizing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings for testing the constitutionality of the bill repealing tolls, and to associate counsel with him for the purpose. Objected to and lost.

A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to repeal the law of 1851, removing tolls from the Central Railroad.

After a heated debate, by force of a two-third vote the bill was speedily rushed through the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

A large number of bills were reported from Select Committees complete.

Mr. CALLICOT reported favorably the bills: To protect mechanics and laborers employed in erection of buildings, and to prevent adulteration of milk.

The bills: To lay out a portion of New-York, North of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; in relation to a botanical garden in New-York, and to authorize the construction of a railroad from Flatbush to the East River, Brooklyn, were moved forward to be reported complete.

The bill to indemnify persons defrauded by the President or Transfer Agent of the New-Haven Railroad having been defeated, Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote. The motion was laid on the table.

The Brooklyn Broadway Railroad bill was lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The following bills were passed:

To authorize the sale of the Erie and New-York City Railroad to the Atlantic and Great Western Road.

To incorporate the Southwestern Mining and Land Company.

The bill in relation to the Reciprocity Bank at Buffalo was laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grinding Committee reported several bills as fit to be reported complete, among them the following:

To secure creditors a just division of assigned property.

To provide for the payment of the property destroyed at the Quarantine on Staten Island.

To increase the tax on hawkers and peddlers.

To exempt surgical implements and libraries of physicians and surgeons from levy and sale under a writ of execution.

On motion of Mr. WALSH the bill relative to unsafe buildings in New-York was put forward to be reported complete.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the bill to prohibit shareholders in Railroad corporations from voting by proxy was laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Port Richmond and Bergen Point ferry law, and the New-York Wharf and Bulkhead bill were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. FLAGLER moved to take up the annual appropriation bill for third reading. Agreed to.

Mr. PAINE moved to recommit the bill with instructions to reduce the appropriation to the New-York City Hospital from $22,600 to $10,000.

Mr. GOVER moved to further amend by appropriating $10,000 to the graduates of the New-York Institution for the Blind, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the property of the Institution in New-York.

Mr. MILLIKEN moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Both amendments were adopted, and the bill was then read the third time and passed.

Mr. MCQUADE moved to take up the bill to authorise the construction of a railroad in South and West streets, and other streets of New-York. Agreed to and the bill passed.

Also the bill to confirm the Ninth-avenue Railroad grant was passed.

Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE POLICE BILL—REPEAL OF THE LAW OF 1851, RELEASING TOLLS—THE PROXY BILL KILLED—THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD INDEMNITY BILL KILLED—THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS—THE SANITARY BILL, ETC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

Last evening, the Police bill was the special order in the Senate, coming up for a third reading according to a previous vote.

When the clerk commenced to read, a motion was made to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

On this motion, the discussion took a wide range—the bill incidentally, and the Republican Party being brought directly under review. The opposition among the speakers was mostly from the Democratic side, but it was very evident that the opposition was not all in that section of the circle. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was defeated, through the hard efforts of the friends of the bill, it being lost by Ayes, 10; Noes, 17—two Republicans, Messrs. MANNIERE and HILLHOUSE, voting with the Democrats.

The third reading then progressed a short time, when a motion was made to refer the bill back to the Committee of the Whole, for further amendment. To this motion, "the friends" had to submit, the vote standing Ayes, 18; Noes, 11; as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bell, *Blood, Connolly, Gardiner, Grant*, Hammond, Hillhouse, *Kelly, Lawrence*, Manierre, Montgomery, *J. M. Murphy*, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ramsey, *Sp.nola*, Truman, Warner—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Abell, Ferry, Fiero, Goss, Ketcham, Lapham, McGraw, Munroe, Richmond, Robertson, Sessions—11.

Ayes—Republicans, 10; Democrats, 8.

Nays—Republicans, 11.

The bill was made the special order for this Tuesday evening, when it will probably be pretty thoroughly sifted.

It is supposed that at least seven Republicans will vote against the bill, unless it is so materially amended as to destroy it in the estimation of its warmest adherents. On the other hand it is said that there are two or three Democrats (of the Tammany Hall kind) that will not let the bill be lost, if their votes can save it. Of the probabilities of their doing this, others can judge as well I can. It don't look probable that they will do anything of the kind.

The votes of two or three—perhaps four—Republican Senators will turn on other votes to be given. If they can secure votes for some measures of local importance to themselves, by voting against the bill, or by keeping out of the way when the final vote is taken, they will declare the Police bill not to be a party measure, and vote against it. They will justify this with the argument that the law of '57 was a Republican measure, carefully matured by eminent men of the party, and that the party have no right to make such radical changes in so short a time.

The House has been diligently engaged for the last two sessions in the third reading of bills. That order was continued all day, except when it was interrupted by Mr. FLAGLER to make a report from the Conference Committee on the Toll bill, and by the entrance of the Senate, to take part in the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. FLAGLER, from the Conference Committee, reported that the two bodies had had several meetings, the final one having ended that morning.

The Senate proposed to the House Committee that the Senate bill should be so amended as that the Central Railroad should be required to pay a commutation tax of $250,000 a year for four years—making a sum total of $1,000,000. That in consideration of this payment, the Central should be permitted to charge *whatever rates of fare the Company thought proper to enforce.* [This is a little more turkey to the Central than the original bill proposed to give.] That the Erie road should pay a commutation of $240,000, in four years, and that the other roads named in the Senate bill should together pay a sum of $61,000—making in all $1,301,000.

This proposition was non-concurred in by Mr. P. P. MURPHY, of the Senate, and was *unanimously rejected* by the House Committee. Then the House Committee proposed to advise the passage of an act containing the following sections:

First—Repeal the act of 1851, releasing the various railroads from the payment of tolls.

Second—Restore and put in force all acts repealed by the act of 1851.

Third—Imposing the same tolls on the entire length of the Central as were imposed on any portion of the line previous to 1851.

This proposition the Senate Committee rejected, Mr. P. P. MURPHY dissenting from his colleagues. Then the two Committees "agreed to disagree," and to report that fact to their respective Houses. Mr. FLAGLER so reported all these things—these saying and doings—to the House, and on the back of it submitted a resolution that the Assembly "insist" on the original bill, imposing tolls on railroads. This resolution was adopted, ayes 96, noes 4, and a report of the proceedings were transmitted to the Senate.

Then Mr. O. ALLEN asked consent to offer a resolution instructing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to compel the railroads to pay up the back tolls released by the law of 1851. This was objected to, and of course went back to the mover.

Whereupon, Mr. FLAGLER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the act of '51, the same as had been submitted to the Senate Committee. This bill was received, immediately considered in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 73 to a few scattering negatives.

The Senate's Committee attempted a report to that body, but a question of order was raised, that the Senate had no bill before it, and hence could not act unless the House transmitted the papers upon which the Committee had been raised. This was enough to occupy Senators for a couple of hours.

There is much conjecture as to the probable action of the Senate on the new bill ordered to a third reading in the House. That bill, if it passes, substantially does what the other Toll bills proposed to do—or rather it puts the heavy load on the Central, and leaves the other roads comparatively free. "Mrs. Jones won't like that," said the watchful servant to an unseemly trespasser. "The Central Railroad won't like this repealing of the act of 1851, and it don't like the proposition of the Attorney General to prosecute for back tolls. But, as it is understood here, the contracts made between the agents of that Company and Senators did not bind Senators to approve these new propositions. They were only bought to oppose the Toll bill and *pro rata*. Unless the Central buys them over again, it is probable most of those who voted against the Toll bill will vote for the House bill. Of course, under the circumstances, you will see the difficulty of making any fair estimate of what will ultimately be done in the Senate. It is all guess-work now.

The House, in the order of third reading, slaughtered two bills that have attracted some attention.

The bill to prevent stockholders in railroad corporations from voting by proxy was called up, read and killed—ayes 45, noes 46.

The bill for the indemnity from the New-Haven Company of persons defrauded by SCHUYLER was also read and lost—ayes 37, noes 51.

The Select Committee on the amendments to the Charter will report the bill complete whenever that order of business is reached. The bill agreed upon is substantially that presented by Mr. COOPER. The only alterations made are some limitations on the number of clerks which shall be employed in the several departments.

The Sanitary bill is ready to go to a third reading, but it looks as though it would not get votes enough to pass it. It conflicts with the proposed amendments to the Charter, and hence the increasing opposition. Both bills cannot be reconciled or harmonized, and there being the least plunder—("political capital" it is called here)—in the Sanitary bill, of course that goes to the wall. LEO.

THE IRVING COMMEMORATION.

Imposing Meeting at the Academy of Music—Oration by Wm. Cullen Bryant—Speeches of Luther Bradish, Edward Everett, Prof. Greene, and Gulian C. Verplanck.

The memory of WASHINGTON IRVING was, under the auspices of the Historical Society, fittingly honored by an assemblage of unusual numbers at the Academy of Music last evening. And not alone in numbers, but in the character of the meeting, was the occasion remarkable. The general audience was creditably attentive through a series of exercises lasting three hours, while among those who were provided with seats on the stage were Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, who presided, Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Hon. George Bancroft, Dr. John W. Francis, Gov. Hall, of Vermont; George Ticknor, Ex-Governors King and Fish, Charles King, LL.D., Dr. Cogswell, Prof. Geo. W. Greene, District-Attorney Roosevelt, Horace Webster, Wm. B. Astor, Rev. Dr. Osgood, John Jacob Astor, the officers of the Historical Society, and many other persons of equal note.

The centre of the scene drawn across the stage was graced with a portrait of IRVING, fresh from the pencil of POWELL, and perhaps hardly quite finished, having a fine laurel plant on either side. The renowned historian is represented sitting at the favorite window of his library, overlooking the placid Hudson. The attitude is one of profound meditation, in which most of his portraits have been taken—his left hand supporting his head slightly, and his arm resting on the window-sill. On the table and bench near him are laid open books, as if carelessly dropped at a moment when the subject of his reflection absorbed his attention.

Shortly after 7½ o'clock, the house being then quite filled, Mr. BRADISH, the Chairman, commenced the exercises.

SPEECH OF MR. BRADISH.

Mr. BRADISH said: Fellow-members of the New-York Historical Society, and all who honor this occasion by their presence—We come this evening to lay the chaplet of our warm affection upon the still fresh grave of a beloved associate. We come to indulge in sweet memories of the past, and to do such honor as we can to one who has so greatly honored himself and us; one, the mild and healthful radiance of whose genius and productions, and the beautiful harmony of whose character and life, have shed such unfading lustre upon our country and his kind; one, in whom the intellectual, moral and social elements were so harmonized and beautifully blended that his memory will live, equally in the present admiration and the warmest affections of all. Such is the occasion of our present meeting. The exercises of the evening will commence with prayer, to be offered by Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON, long the beloved pastor and respected friend of the deceased. The commemorative address will then be delivered by WM. CULLEN BRYANT, the poet and pride of his country. This will be followed by remarks and letters from several gentlemen from various States of the Union, all to be concluded by a benediction to be pronounced by Rev. Dr. DEWITT, long a member of our Society; after which, without formal motion, the Society will consider itself adjourned.

After a brief delay Mr. BRYANT proceeded with his address—a *verbatim* report of which will be found in this morning's TIMES. It was received with frequent demonstrations of favor, and at its conclusion the orator was warmly rewarded with applause.

Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, the playmate and friend of IRVING, then in a brief address moved the usual vote of thanks and the request of the Society for a copy of the address for publication.

Ex-Gov. KING seconded the motion, paying a passing tribute to the memory of IRVING, and a high compliment to Mr. BRYANT and Mr. VERPLANCK.

Prof. GEO. W. GREENE spoke to the resolution. As he sat down there were frequent calls for Mr. EVERETT to speak.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT then came forward, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

I rise at your instance, Sir, with much pleasure, to assure you, on behalf of my friends from the East, who share with me the privilege of being present with you this evening, that all New-England—for I know that I may speak for her on this occasion—responds most emphatically to every word that has been said—sympathizes most cordially with everything that can be said or uttered, in honor of the bright and beloved name to which you have consecrated the hour. It does not belong to me in this presence to attempt the eulogium of IRVING. On other occasions, and in other places, and while the country was still saddened by his recent loss, I claim the mournful privilege of joining my voice to the unanimous expression of respectful and affectionate admiration which followed him to his grave; and we come now only, honored by your invitation, to listen to the just, the discriminating and eloquent tribute which your distinguished fellow-citizen, inspired by the sympathy of kindred genius, has paid to his memory—giving utterance, I am sure, to the thought and feeling of this great and approving audience. It is, indeed, fitting, Sir, that every part of the country should unite with you in these offices of commemoration. It was one of the peculiar felicities in the literary career of IRVING that he was an equal favorite in every part of the country. Although his first productions were mainly—one of them exclusively—on local themes, and therefore, in ordinary hands, likely to excite only a local interest, these first displays of his happy talent, alternately playful, shrewd and tender, were as promptly and cordially welcomed in Boston, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore and in Richmond, as in New-York. The good taste which prescribed limits to the controversy, the kind feeling which tempered the ridicule, the sound sense which chastened the pleasantry, and above all, that "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin," shone out in every page of the sportive creations of the youthful humorist. These were qualities that were equally attractive in every part of the country, and they secured for him, from the outset, throughout the Union, the same popularity which he enjoyed in his native city; and this happiness attended him throughout his career. There never was a day, from his first appearance as an author down to the publication of his last volume, which the slightest trace of locality, if I may so express myself, attached to his reputation. If from that remoteness of local position, which must exist between the different parts of a great continent—if from peculiarities having their origin in national descent or historical recollections—if from feelings of State or sectional preference, growing out of the political organization of the country—I mean its division into States and groups of States, if from any or all of these causes sectional likes or dislikes of authors on account of their place of birth or residence have crept into our literature, (and I must say there is less of this narrow feeling than might have been expected,) there never has been the slightest indication of it in reference to Mr. IRVING; the East and the West, the North and the South have shown themselves equally prompt to swell the chorus of his unenvied popularity. I own, Sir, that I look upon this universal power which crowned Mr. IRVING's literary efforts, and followed him through life, as not less happy for the country than honorable for himself. It tended to foster a nationality of the purest and noblest kind—a nationality of mind. It is not easy to overrate the influence of such a writer as Mr. IRVING over a community like ours,—a reading and a thinking,—but also a sensitive and impressible people; and that influence has from the first been wholesome, genial, and conciliatory; tending to form a generous public sentiment, unalloyed by local prejudice, and thus to prove, amidst causes of aberration and estrangement,

A hoop of gold to bind our brothers in.

To Mr. IRVING must be awarded the credit of being the first entirely successful American author. The state of our literature when he came forward—rather, I should say, the almost total want of everything that could be called an American literature—entitles him to this praise. Not so much a country as the germ of a country, the entire population of the United States, at the close of the war of the Revolution, not equaling that of the State of New-York at the present day, your imperial City not numbering, probably, more than thirty thousand inhabitants when Mr. IRVING was born,—there never was a period in our history when literature stood at so low an ebb. The literary culture which our fathers brought from Europe was mostly of a theological character, and as far as general literature was concerned, there had been a decline rather than advancement, the pioneers of civilization struggling under the difficulties of colonial life,—though in many respects they did wonders. The community could not be expected to keep itself *au courant* with the intellectual progress of Europe. Contending circumstances in the Revolutionary age—I mean from the Stamp act down to the Constitution—forced the mental energy of the country into political channels. In that department, and in political history, some works of great ability were produced, but of a native literature, properly so called, there was next to nothing. Books we got only by importation; even the classics of our language were not republished on this side of the Atlantic. I do not remember that the works of any one of the great English authors had been reprinted in America. Possibly some enterprising booksellers in the large cities had ventured at an edition of *Pope's Essay on Man*, or *Young's Night Thoughts*; but with some trifling qualification of this kind, my remark, I believe, will be found to hold true. Toward contemporary English literature there was the same indifference. BOSWELL'S *Johnson*, of which Lord MACAULAY says, that "it is read beyond the Mississippi and under the Southern cross, and is likely to be read as long as the English exists, either as a living or a dead language,"—the most delightful of books by the most despicable of writers,—a work which would be republished at the present day in this country before the sheets were dry from the English press, appeared in England in 1791, and was not reprinted in America till 1809. In that year, at the darkest hour which preceded the dawn of our national literature, the first purple gleam of IRVING's fancy began to blush in the East. Soon the sky was seen to redden and glow with the coming splendors; Hope and Expectation strained their waiting eyes toward the glorious light, and anon the sun of his resplendent genius arose, with healing in his wings, and moved with steadfast glory up to the meridian. Then, like the sun on Gibeon, it stood still—a long and gladsome noon—shedding light and joy through the world of letters, till it went down at length with unclouded beams to the golden west. His fame and his favor grew with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the country. His early productions were the favorites of the club-room and the fireside, when we counted some seven millions of population in 1809. His *Life of Columbus* and *Life of Washington* have been received as classics by four times that number, whose overflow has spread to the Pacific ocean. The most popular of our writers in his youth, when there were none to contest the palm, he led, with cheerfully acknowledged superiority, the rapidly increasing company of names not unworthy to be classed with his own, and went down to his grave in his well-earned, undisputed, unenvied preëminence.

Such he was to his countrymen as an American writer, nor was his career less distinguished as a member of the great republic of European and especially of English Letters. MILTON observed, two centuries ago, that "the Italians were not forward to bestow written encomiums on men of this side the Alps." It might be said with equal truth fifty years ago, if not now, that the English were not forward to bestow written encomiums on men this side of the Atlantic. It must be owned, however, that, at the beginning of this century, there had not been many occasions to put that liberality in this respect to the test. About the time that Mr. IRVING's career began, it had been asked rather invidiously than unjustly, by a kind-hearted humorist, who really loved America, "Who reads an American book?" Thanks to the pen of our accomplished countryman, the question was soon reversed, and after the publication of the *Sketch Book*, it might with equal propriety have been asked, "Who does *not* read an American book?" Mr. IRVING, however, went abroad at the most unfavorable moment at which an American author could present himself before the British public. To the general prejudices to which I have alluded, and all the traditional sources of Anti-American feeling connected with recollections of the Revolution, were superadded the irritations of a recent war. Of all literary adventurers a young American, writing for bread, seemed the least likely to gain a favorable ear in London. Even if there were no obstacles of this kind to be surmounted, Mr. IRVING's arrival in Europe coincided with the palmy days of SCOTT, BYRON, MOORE, CAMPBELL, ROGERS, COLERIDGE and WORDSWORTH. But, with calm self-reliance of sterling merit, he fearlessly entered the olympian race with these illustrious rivals. He entered it unknown to the great English public, with but one friend among the literary magnates of the day. But, with courage, set off by unaffected diffidence, he guided his glowing axle along the imperial course. A shout of generous applause soon cheered the gallant stranger; the brightest eyes in England rained influence on his noble adventure; more than one of the veteran candidates for public favor, dropped successively behind him, and wheeled his panting courser in triumph to the goal, abreast of the most admired of his competitors. It would be highly presumptuous in me, Sir, after what has been said by the distinguished eulogist of the evening, and the other gentlemen who have preceded me, to pursue in any detail the noble career of our departed friend. Happy in his genius, happy in the early bloom of his reputation at home, happy I will say in his misfortunes, happy in the success of his miscellaneous writings, he was thrice happy in the choice of the subjects of his two great historical compositions. One might ask what theme so auspicious for the most popular of American writers, at the meridian of his fame, as the life of COLUMBUS, had he not found for his later years a still more auspicious theme in the life of WASHINGTON. What unexampled felicity, not only to accompany the great Discoverer as he went forth "weeping, but bearing precious seed," but also to "come again with rejoicing," at the evening of the year, "bearing the full-grown sheaves" of the Father of his Country! How favored the life, beyond all ordinary measures of human happiness. Opening with the year which gave a recognized national existence to the country—consecrated by the benediction of WASHINGTON on his infant head—and permitted to rehearse, to all coming time, the wondrous tale of a hidden world, called forth by the glorious adventurers from behind the vail of waters, and that still more wondrous, still more glorious tale of that peerless name, in which all the blessings, and hopes, and destinies of that new-found world flowered out in the loveliness of their consummation. There is yet one happiness in the life of IRVING that must not be forgotten—I mean that he was permitted to enjoy while living, in all its amplitude and without deduction, his world-wide reputation. So cheerful, so unanimous a recognition of cotemporary merit has perhaps never been witnessed. Success, fame, affluence, political advancement—rarely to the candidate for public favor, roused up no enemies to him. No one envied his good fortune, no one qualified his praises, no one hated, no one maligned him. Detraction was melted into kindness by the angelic loveliness of his character, and no voice but that of respect, affection and veneration reached his ear. So he heard and so he did. These posthumous honors are but the echoes of those which you delighted to pay him while he sojourned among us; and the chaplet which you reverently place upon his grave, you wore for his living honor. What can be added to the happiness of such a life and such a death?

At the conclusion of Mr. EVERETT's speech, which was received with constant interruptions of applause, the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting separated after a benediction by Dr. DEWITT.

The Sloop Spray Tragedy.

THE CHINAMAN COMMITTED.

The examination of the Chinaman was concluded yesterday, at Jersey City. G. S. CANNON, Esq., the United States District-Attorney, having recovered from his recent illness, was present, and took charge of the case on behalf of the Government. He deemed it unnecessary to dwell upon the case, which had been closed by Mr. JELLIFFE on Saturday, and asked that JACKALOW be committed to the custody of the United States Marshal, and kept in the Essex County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury upon the charges—first, of murder; second, of piracy; and third, of robbery, the latter being for running away with the sloop *Spray* with the intention of stealing her.

Mr. VOORHIES raised objections as follows:

1. Want of jurisdiction. As there is no proof whether the crime was committed in the jurisdiction of the United States, or witnin the State jurisdiction. The prosecution had attempted to make out that a murder had been committed, and their theory was that it was committed in Long Island Sound. If this were the case it was cognizable by the State of New-York, in another district.

2. It had not been proven that a murder had been committed. To do that, the bodies of the murdered men must be found.

Commissioner VROOM cut short the effort of counsel to review the evidence on the ground that, in a preliminary examination, it was only necessary to make out a *prima facie* case; he would, however, hear the points.

Mr. VOORHIES protested against this decision of the Commissioner, and proceeded to make the best use he could of the foregoing points, citing various authorities in support of his motion for the discharge of the prisoner.

Mr. CANNON did not anticipate any argument in the case; the mass of authorities produced by the opposing counsel could be satisfactorily disposed of. Commissioner VROOM was sitting here, first, simply as a magistrate, to ascertain if a crime had been committed; second, whether there is probable cause that the prisoner committed the crime. If the Commissioner was satisfied that a *prima facie* case had been made out, then he asked that the prisoner be committed on the three charges named. He cited authorities showing that the United States has concurrent jurisdiction in all crimes committed in bays, rivers, &c., where the tide ebbs and flows.

Commissioner VROOM decided that a *prima facie* case had been made out on the first point for murder; secondly, that the evidence disclosed the fact that the crime was committed between New-York and Norwalk Island, and consequently within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts; third, that the robbery was not consummated until his arrival at Barnegat, and consequently was clearly within the limits of the United States Court.

The prisoner was then committed to the charge of the United States Deputy Marshal, to be conveyed to the Essex County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury on the three charges. He was taken to Newark.

Marine Temperance Society.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The association known as "The Marine Temperance Society of the Port of New-York," held its twenty-seventh meeting last evening in the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison streets. The assemblage was rather a meagre one, and of the persons present hardly a tithe seemed to be seafaring men. Capt. EDWARD RICHARDSON, who is the President, occupied the Chair.

On the conclusion of the religious exercises by which the proceedings were begun, Mr. J. H. BROWNLOW, the Secretary, read his annual report. From this document we learn that the Association was established in 1833, and that "it has gone on from year to year, snatching from the fiery fangs of that hydra-headed monster, intemperance, all those who could be induced to listen to

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1860.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Commemoration of the Birth and Death of the Great Historian.

Eulogy Delivered Before the New-York Historical Society by William Cullen Bryant.

No tribute of respect to the memory of the greatest of American historians could have been more appropriate, or have emanated from a more fitting source, than that offered last evening by the New-York Historical Society. The Academy of Music was fairly filled with those who came to assist in the ceremonial; an assemblage representative of all that is most cultivated and refined in metropolitan society, and all eagerly expectant of the panegyric which a native poet of universally acknowledged talent had been selected to pay to the fame of the illustrious historiographer of the Knickerbockers. At the appointed hour, Mr. BRYANT took his place before the foot-lights, and was received with tumultuous applause. His address was as follows:

EULOGY BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

We have come together, my friends, on the birthday of an illustrious citizen of our Republic; but so recent is his departure from among us that our assembling is rather an expression of sorrow for his death than of congratulation that such a man was born into the world. His admirable writings, the beautiful products of his peculiar genius, remain to be the enjoyment of the present and future generations; we keep the recollection of his amiable and blameless life and his kindly manners, and for these we give thanks; but the thought will force itself upon us that the light of his friendly eye is quenched—that we must hear no more his beloved voice, nor take his welcome hand. It is as if some genial year had just closed and left us in frost and gloom: its flowery Spring, its leafy Summer, its plenteous Autumn, flown, never to return. Its gifts are strewn around us; its harvests are in our garners; but its season of bloom and warmth and fruitfulness is past. We look around us and see that the sunshine which filled the golden ear and tinged the reddening apple brightens the earth no more.

Twelve years since the task was assigned me to deliver the funeral eulogy of Thomas Cole, the great father of landscape painting in America, the artist who first taught the pencil to portray, with the boldness of nature, our wild forests and lake shores, our mountain regions, and the borders of our majestic rivers. Five years later I was bidden to express, in such terms as I could command, the general sorrow which was felt for the death of Fenimore Cooper, equally great, and equally the leader of his countrymen in a different walk of creative genius. Another grave has been opened, and he who has gone down to it, earlier than they in his labors and his fame, was like them foremost in the peculiar path to which his genius attracted him. Cole was taken from us in the zenith of his manhood; Cooper when the sun of life had stooped from its meridian. In both instances the day was darkened by the cloud of death before the natural hour of its close; but Irving was permitted to behold its light, until, in the fulness of time, and by the appointment of nature, it was carried below the horizon.

Washington Irving was born in New-York on the 3d day of April, 1783, but a few days after the news of the treaty with Great Britain, acknowledging our independence, had been received, to the great contentment of the people. He opened his eyes to the light, therefore, just in the dawn of that sabbath of peace which brought rest to the land after a weary seven years' war—just as the City, of which he was a native, and the Republic, of which he was yet to be the ornament, were entering upon a career of greatness and prosperity, of which those who inhabited them could scarce have dreamed. It seems fitting that one of the first births of the new peace, so welcome to the country, should be that of a genius as kindly and fruitful as peace itself, and destined to make the world better and happier by its gentle influences. In one respect those who were born at that time had the advantage of those who are educated under the more vulgar influences of the present age. Before their eyes were set, in the public actions of the men who achieved our revolution, noble examples of steady rectitude, magnanimous self-denial and cheerful self-sacrifice for the sake of their country. Irving came into the world when these great and virtuous men were in the prime of their manhood, and passed his youth in the midst of that general reverence which gathered round them as they grew old.

William Irving, the father of the great author, was a native of Scotland—one of a race in which the instinct of veneration is strong—and a Scottish woman was employed as a nurse in his household. It is related that one day while she was walking in the street with her little charge, then five years old, she saw General Washington in a shop, and entering, led up the boy, whom she presented as one to whom his name had been given. The General turned, laid his hand upon the child's head, and gave him his smile and his blessing, little thinking that they were bestowed upon his future biographer. The gentle pressure of that hand Irving always remembered, and that blessing, he believed, attended him through life. Who shall say what power that recollection may have had in keeping him true to high and generous aims.

At the time that Washington Irving was born, the City of New-York contained scarcely more than twenty thousand inhabitants. During the war, its population had probably diminished. The town was scarcely built up to Warren-street; Broadway, a little beyond, was lost among grassy pastures and tilled fields; the Park, in which now stands our City Hall, was an open common, and beyond it gleamed in a hollow among the meadows, a little sheet of fresh water, the Kolch, from which a sluggish rivulet stole through the low grounds called Lispenard's Meadows, and following the course of what is now Canal-street, entered the Hudson. With the exception of the little corner of the island below the present City Hall, the rural character of the whole region was unchanged, and the fresh air of the country entered New-York at every street. The town at that time contained a mingled population drawn from different countries; but the descendants of the old Dutch settlers formed a large proportion of the inhabitants, and these preserved many of their peculiar customs, and had not ceased to use the speech of their ancestors at their firesides. Many of them lived in the quaint old houses, built of small yellow bricks from Holland, with their notched gable ends on the streets, which have since been swept away with that language.

In the surrounding country, along its rivers and beside its harbors, and in many parts far inland, the original character of the Dutch settlements was still less changed. Here they read their Bibles and said their prayers, and listened to sermons in the ancestral tongue. Remains of this language yet linger in a few neighborhoods; but in most, the common schools and the irruptions of the Yankee race, and the growth of a population newly derived from Europe, have stifled the ancient utterances of New-Amsterdam. I remember that, twenty years since, the market people of Bergen chatted Dutch in the steamers which brought them in the early morning to New-York. I remember, also, that about ten years before, there were families in the westernmost towns of Massachusetts where Dutch was still the household tongue, and matrons of the English stock, marrying into them, were laughed at for speaking it so badly.

It will be readily inferred that the isolation in which the use of a language, strange to the rest of the country, placed these people, would form them to a character of peculiar simplicity, in which there was a great deal that was quaint and not a little that would appear comic to their neighbors of the Anglo-Saxon stock. It was among such a population, friendly and hospitable, wearing their faults on the outside, and living in homely comfort on their fertile and ample acres, that the boyhood and early youth of Irving were passed. He began while yet a boy to wander about the surrounding country, for the love of rambling was the most remarkable peculiarity of that period of his life. He became, as he himself writes, familiar with all the neighboring places famous in history or fable, knew every spot where a murder or robbery had been committed or a ghost seen; strolled into the villages, noted their customs and talked with their sages, a welcome guest, doubtless, with his kindly and ingenuous manners and the natural playful turn of his conversation.

I dwell upon these particulars because they help to show here how the mind of Irving was trained, and by what process he made himself master of the materials afterwards wrought into the forms we so much admire. It was in these rambles that his strong love of nature was awakened and nourished. Those who only know the Island of New-York as it now is, see few traces of the beauty it wore before it was leveled and smoothed from side to side for the builder. Immediately without the little town it was charmingly diversified with heights and hollows, groves alternating with sunny openings, shining tracks of rivulets, quiet country seats with trim gardens, broad avenues of trees, and lines of pleached hawthorn hedges. I came to New-York in 1825, and I well recollect how I admired the shores of the Hudson above Canal-street, where the dark rocks jutted far out in the water, with little bays between, over which drooped forest trees overrun with wild vines. No less beautiful were the shores of the East River, where the orchards of the Stuyvesant estate reached to cliffs beetling over the water, and still further on were inlets between rocky banks bristling with red cedars. Some idea of this beauty may be formed from looking at what remains of the native shore of New-York Island where the tides of the East River rush to and fro by the rocky verge of Jones' Wood.

Here wandered Irving in his youth, and allowed the aspect of that nature, which he afterwards portrayed so well, to engrave itself on his heart; but his excursions were not confined to this island. He became familiar with the banks of the Hudson, the extraordinary beauty of which he was the first to describe. He made acquaintance with the Dutch neighborhoods sheltered by its hills—Nyack, Haverstraw, Sing Sing and Sleepy Hollow—and with the majestic Highlands beyond. His rambles in another direction led him to Communipaw, lying in its quiet recess by New-York Bay; to the then peaceful Gowanus, now noisy with the passage of visitors to Greenwood and thronged with funerals; to Hoboken, Harsimus and Paulus Hook, which has since become a city. A ferry-boat dancing on the rapid tides took him over to Brooklyn, now our flourishing and beautiful neighbor city; then a cluster of Dutch farms, whose possessors lived in broad low houses, with stoops in front, overshadowed by trees.

The generation with whom Irving grew up read the *Spectator* and the *Rambler*, the essays and tales of Mackenzie, and those of Goldsmith; the novels of the day were those of Richardson, Fielding and Smollet; the religious world were occupied with the pages of Hannah More and Doddridge, fresh from the press; politicians sought their models of style and reasoning in the speeches of Burke and the writings of Mackintosh and Junius. These were certainly masters of whom no pupil needed to be ashamed, but it can hardly be said that the style of Irving was formed in the school of any of them. His father's library was enriched with authors of the Elizabethan age, and he delighted, we are told, in reading Chaucer and Spenser. The elder of these great poets might have shown him the art of heightening his genial humor with poetic graces, and from both he might have learned a freer mastery over his native English than the somewhat formal taste of that day encouraged. Cowper's poems, at that time, were in everybody's hands, and if his father had not those of Burns, we must believe that he was no Scotchman. I think we may fairly infer that if the style of Irving took a bolder range than was allowed in the way of writing which prevailed when he was a youth, it was owing, in a great degree, to his studies in the poets, and especially in those of the earlier English literature.

He owed little to the schools, though he began to attend them early. His first instructions were given when he was between four and six years old, by Mrs. Ann Kilmaster, at her school in Ann-street, who seems to have had some difficulty in getting him through the alphabet. In 1789 he was transferred to a school in Fulton-street, then called Partition-street, kept by Benjamin Romaine, who had been a soldier in the Revolution—a sensible man and a good disciplinarian, but probably an indifferent scholar,—and here he continued till he was 14 years of age. He was a favorite with the master, but preferred reading to regular study. At 10 years of age he delighted in the wild tales of Ariosto, as translated by Hoole; at 11 he was deep in books of voyages and travels, which he took to school and read by stealth. At that time he composed with remarkable ease and fluency, and exchanged tasks with the other boys, writing their compositions, while they solved his problems in arithmetic, which he detested. At the age of 13, he tried his hand at composing a play, which was performed by children at a friend's house, and of which he afterwards forgot every part, even the title.

Romaine gave up teaching in 1797, and in that year Irving entered a school kept in Beekman-street by Jonathan Irish, probably the most accomplished of his instructors. He left this school in March, 1798, but continued for a time to receive private lessons from the same teacher at home. Dr. Francis, in his pleasant reminiscences of Irving's early life, speaks of him as preparing to enter Columbia College, and as being prevented by the state of his health, but it is certain that an indifference to the acquisition of learning had taken possession of him at that age, which he afterwards greatly regretted.

At the age of sixteen he entered his name as a student at law in the office of Josiah Ogden Hoffman, an eminent advocate, who in later life became a Judge in one of our principal tribunals. It was while engaged in his professional studies that he made his first appearance as an author. I should have mentioned among the circumstances that favored the unfolding of his literary capacities, that two of his elder brothers were men of decided literary tastes, William Irving some seventeen years his senior, and Dr. Peter Irving, who in the year 1802 founded a daily paper in New-York, at a time when a daily paper was not, as now, an enterprise requiring a large outlay of capital, but an experiment that might be tried and abandoned with little risk. Dr. Irving established the *Morning Chronicle*, and his younger brother contributed a series of essays bearing the signature of Jonathan Oldstyle, of which Mr. Duyckinck, whose judgment I willingly accept, says that they show how early the author acquired the style which so much charms us in his later writings.

In 1804, having reached the age of twenty-one, Irving, alarmed by an increasing weakness of the chest, visited Europe for the sake of his health. He sailed directly to the south of France, landed at Bordeaux in May, passed two months in Genoa, made the tour of Sicily, and crossing from Palermo to Naples, proceeded to Rome. Here he formed the acquaintance of Washington Allston, who was then entering on a career of art as extraordinary as that of Irving in literature. With Allston he made long rambles in the picturesque neighborhood of that old city, visited the galleries of its palaces and villas, and studied their works of art with a delight that rose to enthusiasm. He thought of the dry pursuit of the law which awaited his return to America, and for which he had no inclination, and almost determined to be a painter. Allston encouraged him in this disposition, and together they planned the scheme of a life devoted to the pursuit of art. It was fortunate for the world that, as Irving reflected on the matter, doubts arose in his mind which tempered his enthusiasm and led him to a different destiny. The two friends separated, each to take his own way to renown—Allston to become one of the greatest of painters, and Irving to take his place among the greatest of authors. Leaving Italy, Irving passed through Switzerland to France, resided in Paris several months, traveled through Flanders and Holland, went to England, and returned to his native country in 1806, after an absence of two years.

At the close of the year he was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law. He opened an office, but it could not be said that he ever became a practitioner. He began the year 1807 with the earliest of those literary labors which have won him the admiration of the world. On the 24th of January appeared, in the form of a small pamphlet, the first number of a periodical entitled *Salmagundi*, the joint production of himself, his brother William, and James K. Paulding. The elder brother contributed the poetry, with hints and outlines for some of the essays, but nearly all the prose was written by the two other associates.

When *Salmagundi* appeared, the quaint old Dutch town in which Irving was born had become transformed to a comparatively gay metropolis. Its population of twenty thousand souls had enlarged to more than eighty thousand, although its aristocratic class had yet their residences in what seems to us now the narrow space between the Battery and Wall-street. The modes and fashions of Europe were imported regularly and fresh. *Salmagundi* speaks of leather breeches as all the rage for a morning dress, and flesh-colored small-clothes for an evening party. Gay equipages dashed through the streets. A new theatre had risen in Park-row, on the boards of which, Cooper, one of the finest of declaimers, was performing to crowded houses. The churches had multiplied faster than the places of amusement; other public buildings of a magnificence hitherto unknown, including our present City Hall, had been erected; Tammany Hall fresh from the hands of the builder, overlooked the Park. We began to affect a taste for pictures, and the rooms of Michael Paff, the famous German picture dealer in Broadway, were a favorite lounge for such connoisseurs as we then had, who amused themselves with making him talk of Michael Angelo. Ballston Springs were the great fashionable watering-place of the country, to which resorted the planters of the South with splendid equipages and troops of shining blacks in livery.

Salmagundi satirized the follies and ridiculed the humors of the time with great prodigality of wit and no less exuberance of good nature. In form it resembles the *Tattler*, and that numerous brood of periodical papers to which the success of the *Tattler* and *Spectator* gave birth; but it is in no sense an imitation. Its gaiety is its own; its style of humor is not that of Addison nor Goldsmith, though it has all the genial spirit of theirs, nor is it borrowed from any other writer. It is far more frolicksome and joyous, yet tempered by a native gracefulness. *Salmagundi* was manifestly written without the fear of criticism before the eyes of the authors, and to this sense of perfect freedom in the exercise of their genius the charm is probably owing which makes us still read it with so much delight. Irving never seemed to place much value on the part he bore in this work, yet I doubt whether he ever excelled some of those papers in *Salmagundi* which bear the most evident marks of his style, and Paulding, though he has since acquired a reputation by his other writings, can hardly be said to have written anything better than the best of those which are ascribed to his pen.

Just before *Salmagundi* appeared, several of the authors who gave the literature of England its present character had begun to write. For five years the quarterly issues of the *Edinburgh Review*, then in the most brilliant period of its existence, had been before the public. Hazlitt had taken his place among the authors, and John Foster had published his essays. Of the poets, Rogers, Campbell and Moore were beginning to be popular; Wordsworth had published his *Lyrical Ballads*, Scott, his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, Southey, his *Madoc*, and Joanna Baillie two volumes of her plays. In this revival of the creative power in literature, it is pleasant to see that our own country took part, contributing a work of a character as fresh and original as any they produced on the other side of the Atlantic.

Nearly two years afterwards, in the Autumn of 1809, appeared in the *Evening Post*, addressed to the humane, an advertisement requesting information concerning a small elderly gentleman named Knickerbocker, dressed in a black coat and cocked hat, who had suddenly left his lodgings at the Columbian Hotel in Mulberry-street, and had not been heard of afterwards. In the beginning of November, a "Traveler" communicated to the same journal the information that he had seen a person answering to this description, apparently fatigued with his journey, resting by the road side a little north of King's Bridge. Ten days later Seth Handaside, the landlord of the Columbian Hotel, gave notice, through the same journal, that he had found in the missing gentleman's chamber "a curious kind of written book," which he should print by way of reimbursing himself for what his lodger owed him. In December following, Inskeep & Bradford, booksellers, published *Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New-York*.

Salmagundi had prepared the public to receive this work with favor, and Seth Handaside had no reason to regret having undertaken its publication. I recollect well its early and immediate popularity. I was then a youth in college, and having committed to memory a portion of it to repeat as a declamation before my class, I was so overcome with laughter, when I appeared on the floor, that I was unable to proceed, and drew upon myself the rebuke of the tutor.

I have just read this *History of New-York* over again, and I found myself no less delighted than when I first turned its pages in my early youth. When I compare it with other works of wit and humor of a similar length, I find that, unlike most of them, it carries forward the reader to the conclusion without weariness or satiety, so unsought, spontaneous, self-suggested are the wit and the humor. The author makes us laugh, because he can no more help it than we can help laughing. Scott, in one of his letters, compared the humor of this work to that of Swift. The rich vein of Irving's mirth is of a quality quite distinct from the dry drollery of Swift, but they have this in common, that they charm by the utter absence of effort, and this was probably the ground of Scott's remark. A critic in the *London Quarterly*, some years after its appearance, spoke of it as a "tantalizing book," on account of his inability to understand what he called "the point of many of the allusions in this political satire." I fear that he must have been one of those respectable persons who find it difficult to understand a joke unless it be accompanied with a commentary opening and explaining it to the humblest capacity. Scott found no such difficulty. "Our sides," he says, in a letter to Mr. Brevoort, a friend of Irving, written just after he had read the book, "are absolutely sore with laughing." The mirth of the *History of New-York* is of the most transparent sort, and the author, in even the later editions, judiciously abstained from any attempt to make it more intelligible by notes.

I find, in this work, more manifest traces than in his other writings of what Irving owed to the earlier authors in our language. The quaint poetic coloring, and often the phraseology, betray the disciple of Chaucer and Spenser. We are conscious of a flavor of the olden time, as of a racy wine of some rich vintage—

"Cooled a long age in the deep-delved earth."

I will not say that there are no passages in this work which are not worthy of their context; that we do not sometimes meet with phraseology which we could wish changed, that the wit does not sometimes run wild and drop here and there a jest which we could willingly spare. We forgive, we overlook, we forget all this as we read, in consideration of the entertainment we have enjoyed, and of that which beckons us onward in the next page. Of all mock-heroic works, *Knickerbocker's History of New-York* is the gayest, the airiest, the least tiresome.

In 1848 Mr. Irving issued an edition of this work, to which he prefixed what he called an "Apology," intended in part as an answer to those who thought he had made too free with the names of our old Dutch families. To speak frankly, I do not much wonder that the descendants of the original founders of New-Amsterdam should have hardly known whether to laugh or look grave on finding the name of their ancestors, of whom they never thought but with respect, now connected with ludicrous associations, by a wit of another race. In one of his excellent Historical Discourses, Mr. Verplanck had gently complained of this freedom, expressing himself, as he said, more in sorrow than in anger. Even the sorrow I believe must have long since wholly passed away, when it is seen how little Irving's pleasantries have detracted from the honor paid to the early history of our City—at all events, we do not see how it could survive Irving's good-humored and graceful "Apology."

It was not long after the publication of the *History of New-York* that Irving abandoned the profession of law, for which he had so decided a distaste as never to have fully tried his capacity for pursuing it. Two of his brothers were engaged in commerce, and they received him as a silent partner. He did not, however, renounce his literary occupations. He wrote, in 1810, a memoir of Campbell, the poet, prefaced to an edition of the writings of that author, which appeared in Philadelphia; and to the *Analectic Magazine*, published in the same city, he contributed a series of biographical accounts of the naval commanders of the United States. Of this magazine, in 1813 and following years, he was the editor; making the experiment of his talent for a vocation to which men of decided literary tastes in this country are strongly inclined to betake themselves. Those who remember the *Analectic Magazine*, cannot have forgotten that it was a most entertaining miscellany, partly compiled from English publications, mostly periodicals, and partly made up of contributions from some of our own best writers. The biographical essays of which I have spoken were the only published writings of Irving between the appearance of the *History of New-York*, in 1809, and that of the *Sketch-Book* in 1819.

It was during this interval that an event took place which had a marked influence on Irving's future life, affected the character of his writings, and, now that the death of both parties allows it to be spoken of without reserve, gives a peculiar interest to his personal history. He became attached to a young lady whom he was to have married. She died unwedded, in the flower of her age; there was a sorrowful leave-taking between her and her lover, as the grave was about to separate them on the eve of what should have been her bridal; and Irving, ever after, to the close of his life, tenderly and faithfully cherished her memory. In one of the biographical notices published immediately after Irving's death, an old, well-worn copy of the Bible is spoken of, which was kept lying on the table in his chamber, within reach of his bedside, bearing her name on the title page in a delicate female hand—a relic which we may presume to have been his constant companion. Those who are fond of searching, in the biographies of eminent men, for the circumstances which determined the bent of their genius, find in this sad event, and the cloud it threw over the hopeful and cheerful period of early manhood, an explanation of the transition from the unbounded playfulness of the *History of New-York* to the serious, tender and meditative vein of the *Sketch Book*.

In 1815, soon after our second peace with Great Britain, Irving sailed again for Europe, and fixed himself at Liverpool, where a branch of the large commercial house to which he belonged was established. His old love of rambling returned upon him; he wandered first into Wales and over some of the finest counties of England, and then northward to the sterner region of the Scottish Highlands. His memoir of Campbell procured him the acquaintance and friendship of that poet. Campbell gave him, more than a year after his arrival in England, a letter of introduction to Scott, who, already acquainted with him by his writings, welcomed him warmly to Abbotsford, and made him his friend for life. Scott sent a special message to Campbell, thanking him for having made him known to Irving. "He is one of the best and pleasantest acquaintances," said Scott, "that I have made this many a day."

In the same year that he visited Abbotsford his brothers failed. The changes which followed the peace of 1815 swept away their fortunes and his together, and he was now to begin the world anew.

In 1819, he began to publish the *Sketch Book*. It was written in England, and sent over to New-York, where it was issued by Van Winkle, in octavo numbers, containing from seventy to a hundred pages. In the preface, he remarked that he was "unsettled in his abode," that he had "his cares and vicissitudes," and could not, therefore, give these papers the "tranquil attention necessary to finished composition." Several of them were copied with praise in the London *Literary Gazette*, and an intimation was conveyed to the author that some person in London was about to publish them entire. He preferred to do this himself, and accordingly offered the work to the famous bookseller Murray. Murray was slow in giving the matter his attention, and Irving, after a reasonable delay, wrote to ask that the copy which he had left with him might be returned. It was sent back with a note pleading excess of occupation, the great cross of all eminent booksellers, and alleging the "want of scope in the nature of the work" as a reason for declining it. This was discouraging, but Irving had the enterprise to print the first volume in London at his own risk. It was issued by John Miller, and was well received, but within a month afterwards the publisher failed. Immediately, Sir Walter Scott came to London and saw Murray, who allowed himself to be persuaded, the more easily, doubtless, on account of the partial success of the first volume, that the work had more "scope" than he supposed, and purchased the copyright of both volumes for two hundred pounds, which he afterwards liberally raised to four hundred.

Whoever compares the *Sketch Book* with the *History of New-York* might, perhaps, at first fail to recognize it as the work of the same hand, so much graver and more thoughtful is the strain in which it is written. A more attentive examination, however, shows that the humor in the lighter parts is of the same peculiar and original cast, wholly unlike that of any author who ever wrote, a humor which Mr. Dana happily characterized as "a fanciful playing with common things, and here and there beautiful touches, till the ludicrous becomes half picturesque." Yet one cannot help perceiving that the author's spirit had been sobered since he last appeared before the public, as if the shadow of a great sorrow had fallen upon it. The greater number of the papers are addressed to our deeper sympathies, and some of them, as for example, the "Broken Heart," the "Widow and Her Son," and "Rural Funerals," dwell upon the saddest themes. Only in two of them—"Rip Van Winkle" and the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"—does he lay the reins loose on the neck of his frolicsome fancy, and allow it to dash forward without restraint; and these rank among the most delightful and popular tales ever written. In our country they have been read, I believe, by nearly everybody who can read at all.

The *Sketch Book* and the two succeeding works of Irving—*Bracebridge Hall* and the *Tales of a Traveler*—abound with agreeable pictures of English life, seen under favorable lights and sketched with a friendly pencil. Let me say here, that it was not to pay court to the English that he thus described them and their country; it was because he could not describe them otherwise. It was the instinct of his mind to attach itself to the contemplation of the good and beautiful, wherever he found them, and to turn away from the sight of what was evil, misshapen and hateful. His was not a nature to pry for faults, or disabuse the mind of good-natured mistakes; he looked for virtue, love and truth among men, and thanked God that he found them in such large measure. If there are touches of satire in his writings, he is the best-natured and most amiable of satirists, amiable beyond Horace; and in his irony, for there is a vein of playful irony running through many of his works, there is no tinge of bitterness.

I rejoice, for my part, that we have had such a writer as Irving to bridge over the chasm between the two great nations—that an illustrious American lived so long in England, and was so much beloved there, and sought so earnestly to bring the people of the two countries to a better understanding with each other and to wean them from the animosities of narrow minds. I am sure that there is not a large-minded and large-hearted man in all our country who can read over the *Sketch Book* and the other writings of Irving, and disown one of the magnanimous sentiments they express with regard to England or desire to abate the glow of one of his warm and cheerful pictures of English life. Occasions will arise, no doubt, for saying some things in a less accommodating spirit, and there are men enough on both sides of the Atlantic who can say them; but Irving was not sent into the world on this errand. A different work was assigned him in the very structure of his mind and the endowments of his heart, a work of peace and brotherhood, and I will say for him that he nobly performed it.

Let me pause here to speak of what I believe to have been the influence of the *Sketch Book* upon American literature. At the time it appeared the periodical lists of new American publications were extremely meagre, and consisted, to a great extent, of occasional pamphlets and dissertations on the questions of the day. The works of greater pretension were, for the most part, crudely and languidly made up, and destined to be little read. A work like the *Sketch Book*, welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic, showed the possibility of an American author acquiring a fame bounded only by the limits of his own language, and gave an example of the qualities by which it might be won. Within two years afterwards we had Cooper's *Spy* and Dana's *Idle Man*; the press of our country began by degrees to teem with works composed with a literary skill and a spirited activity of intellect until then little known among us. Every year the assertion that we had no literature of our own became less and less true; and now, when we look over a list of new works by native authors, we find, with an astonishment amounting almost to alarm, that the most voracious devourer of books must despair of being able to read half those which make a fair claim upon his attention. It was since 1819 that the great historians of our country, whose praise is in the mouths of all the nations, began to write. One of them built up the fabric of his fame long after Irving appeared as an author, and slept with Herodotus two years before Irving's death; another of the band lives yet to be the ornament of the Association before whom I am called to speak, and is forming the annals of his country into a work for future ages. Within that period has arisen among us the class who hold vast multitudes in motionless attention by public discourses, the most perfect of their kind, such as make the fame of Everett. Within that period our theologians have learned to write with the elegance and vivacity of the essayists. We had but one novelist before the era of the *Sketch Book*; their number is now beyond enumeration by any but a professed cataloguemaker, and many of them are read in every cultivated form of human speech. Those whom we acknowledge as our poets, one of whom is the special favorite of our brothers in language who dwell beyond the sea, appeared in the world of letters and won its attention after Irving had become famous. We have wits, and humorists, and amusing essayists, authors of some of the airiest and most graceful compositions of the present century, and we owe them to the new impulse given to our literature in 1819. I look abroad on these stars of our literary firmament—some crowded together, with their minute points of light in a galaxy—some standing apart in glorious constellations—I recognise Arcturus, and Orion, and Perseus, and the glittering jewels of the Southern Crown, and the Pleiades shedding sweet influences; but the Evening Star, the soft and severe light that glowed in their van, the precursor of them all, has sunk below the horizon. The spheres, meantime, perform their appointed courses; the same motion which lifted them up to the mid-sky bears them forward to their setting; and they, too, like their bright leader, must soon be carried by it below the earth.

Irving went to Paris in 1820, where he passed the remainder of the year and part of the next, and where he became acquainted with the poet Moore, who frequently mentions him in his diary. Moore and he were much in each others' company, and the poet has left on record an expression of his amazement at the rapidity with which *Bracebridge Hall* was composed—one hundred and thirty pages in ten days. The Winter of 1822 found him in Dresden. In that year was published *Bracebridge Hall*, the groundwork of which is a charming description of country life in England, interspersed with narratives, the scene of which is laid in other countries. Of these, the Norman tale of "Annette Delabre" seems to be the most beautiful and affecting thing of its kind in all his works; so beautiful, indeed, that I can hardly see how he who has once read it can resist the desire to read it again. In *Bracebridge Hall* we have the "Stout Gentleman," full of a certain minute painting of familiar objects, where not a single touch is thrown in that does not heighten the comic effect of the narrative. If I am not greatly mistaken, the most popular novelists of the day have learned from this pattern the skill with which they have wrought up some of their most striking passages, both grave and gay. In composing *Bracebridge Hall*, Irving showed that he had not forgotten his native country; and in the pleasant tale of "Dolph Heyliges" he went back to the banks of that glorious river beside which he was born.

In 1823, Irving, still a wanderer, returned to Paris, and in the year following gave the world his *Tales of a Traveller*. Murray, in the meantime, had become fully weaned from the notion that Irving's writings lacked the quality which he called "scope," for he had paid a thousand guineas for the copyright of *Bracebridge Hall*, and now offered fifteen hundred pounds for the *Tales of a Traveller*, which Irving accepted. "He might have had two thousand," says Moore, but this assembly will not, I hope, think the worse of him, if it be acknowledged that the world contained men who were sharper than he at driving a bargain. The *Tales of a Traveller* are most remarkable for their second part, entitled *Buckthorne and his Friends*, in which the author introduces us to literary life in its various aspects, as he had observed it in London, and to the relations in which authors at that time stood to the booksellers. His sketches of the different personages are individual, characteristic and diverting, yet with what a kindly pencil they are all drawn! His good nature overspreads and harmonizes everything, like the warm atmosphere which so much delights us in a painting.

Irving, still "unsettled in his abode," passed the Winter of 1825 in the South of France. When you are in that region you see the snowy summits of the Spanish Pyrenees looking down upon you; Spanish visitors frequent the watering-places; Spanish peddlers, in their handsome costume, offer you the fabrics of Barcelona and Valencia; Spanish peasants come to the fairs; the traveler feels himself almost in Spain already, and is haunted by the desire of visiting that remarkable country. To Spain Irving went in the latter part of the year, invited by our Minister at Madrid, Alexander H. Everett, at the suggestion of Mr. Rich, the American Consul, an industrious and intelligent collector of Spanish works relating to America. His errand was to translate into English the documents relating to the discovery and early history of our Continent, collected by the research of Navarrete. He passed the Winter of 1826 at the Spanish capital as the guest of Mr. Rich; the following season took him to Grenada, and he lingered awhile in that beautiful region profusely watered by the streams that break from the Snowy Ridge. In 1827 he again visited the South of Spain, gathering materials for his *Life of Columbus*, which, immediately after his arrival in Spain, he had determined to write, instead of translating the documents of Navarrette. In Spain he began and finished that work, after having visited the places associated with the principal events in the life of his hero. Murray was so well satisfied with its "scope" that he gave him three thousand guineas for the copyright, and laid it before the public in 1828. Like the other works of Irving, it was published here at the same time as in London.

The *Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus* placed Irving among the historians, for the biography of that great discoverer is a part, and a remarkable part, of the history of the world. Of what was strictly and simply personal in his adventures, much, of course, has passed into irremediable oblivion; what was both personal and historical is yet outstanding above the shadow that has settled over the rest. The work of Irving was at once in everybody's hands, and eagerly read. Navarrete vouched for its historical accuracy and completeness. Jeffrey declared that no work could ever take its place. It was written with a strong love of the subject, and to this it owes much of its power over the reader. Columbus was one of those who, with all their faculties occupied by one great idea, and bent on making it a practical reality, are looked upon as crazed, and pitied and forgotten if they fail, but if they succed are venerated as the glory of their age. The poetic elements of his character and history, the grandeur and mystery of his design, his prophetic sagacity, his hopeful and devout courage, and his disregard of the ridicule of meaner intellects, took a strong hold on the mind of Irving, and formed the inspiration of the work.

Mr. Duyckinck gives, on the authority of one who knew Irving intimately, an instructive anecdote relating to the *Life of Columbus*. When the work was nearly finished, it was put into the hands of Lieutenant Slidell McKenzie, himself an agreeable writer, then on a visit to Spain, who read it with a view of giving a critical opinion of its merits. "It is quite perfect," said he, on returning the manuscript, "except the style, and that is unequal." The remark made such an impression on the mind of the author that he wrote over the whole narrative, with the view of making the style more uniform, but he afterwards thought that he had not improved it.

In this I have no doubt that Irving was quite right, and that it would have been better if he had never touched the work after he had brought it to the state which satisfied his individual judgment. An author can scarce commit a greater error than to alter what he writes, except when he has a clear perception that the alteration is for the better, and can make it with as hearty a confidence in himself as he felt in giving the work its first shape. What strikes me as an occasional defect in the *Life of Columbus* is this elaborate uniformity of style—a certain prismatic coloring in passages where absolute simplicity would have satisfied us better. It may well be supposed that Irving originally wrote some parts of the work with the quiet plainness of a calm relator of facts, and others with the spirit and fire of one who had become warmed with his subject, and this probably gave occasion to what was said of the inequality of the style. The attempt to elevate the diction of the simpler portions, we may suppose, marred what Irving afterwards perceived had really been one of the merits of the work.

In the Spring of 1829, Irving made another visit to the South of Spain, collecting materials from which he afterwards composed some of his most popular works. When the traveler now visits Grenada and is taken to the Alhambra, his guide will say, "Here is one of the curiosities of the place; this is the chamber occupied by Washington Irving," and he will show an apartment, from the windows of which you have a view of the glorious valley of the Genil, with the mountain peaks overlooking it, and hear the murmur of many mountain brooks at once, as they hurry to the plain. In July of the same year he repaired to London, where he was to act as Secretary of the American Legation. Here he published his *Chronicles of the Conquest of Grenada*, one of the most delightful of his works, an exact history, for such it is admitted to be by those who have searched most carefully the ancient records of Spain, yet so full of personal incident, so diversified with surprising turns of fortune, and these wrought up with such picturesque effect, that to use an expression of Pope, a young lady might read it by mistake for a romance. In 1831 he gave the world another work on Spanish history, the *Voyages of the Companions of Columbus*, and in the year following the *Alhambra*, which is another Sketch-Book, with the scene laid in Spain.

While in Spain, Irving had planned a *Life of Cortez*, the Conqueror of Mexico, and collected the facts from which it was to be written. When, afterwards, he had actually begun the composition of the work, he happened to learn that Prescott designed to write the *History of the Mexican Conquest*, and immediately he desisted. It was his intention to interweave with the narrative descriptions of the ancient customs of the aborigines, such as their modes of warfare and their gorgeous pageants, by way of relief to the sanguinary barbarities of the Conquest. He saw what rich materials of the picturesque these opened to him, and if he had accomplished his plan, he would probably have produced one of his most popular works.

In 1832 Irving returned to New-York. He returned after an absence of seventeen years to find his native city doubled in population; its once quiet waters alive with sails and furrowed by steamers passing to and fro, its wharves crowded with masts, the heights which surround it, and which he remembered wild and solitary and lying in forest, now crowned with stately country seats, or with dwellings clustered in villages, and everywhere the activity and bustle of a prosperous and hopeful people. And he, too, how had he returned? The young and comparatively obscure author, whose works had only found here and there a reader in England, had achieved a fame as wide as the civilized world. All the trophies he had won in this field he brought home to lay at the feet of his country. Meanwhile all the country was moved to meet him; the rejoicing was universal that one who had represented us so illustriously abroad was henceforth to live among us.

Irving hated public dinners, but he was forced to accept one pressed upon him by his enthusiastic countrymen. It was given at the City Hotel on the 30th of May, Chancellor Kent presiding, and the most eminent citizens of New-York assembled at the table. I remember the accounts of this festivity reaching me as I was wandering in Illinois, hovering on the skirts of the Indian war, in a region now populous but then untilled and waste, and I could only write to Irving and ask leave to add my voice to the general acclamation. In his address at the dinner, Chancellor Kent welcomed the historian of New-Amsterdam back to his native City, and Irving in reply poured forth his heart in the warmest expressions of delight at finding himself again among his countrymen and kindred, in a land of sunshine and freedom and hope. "I am asked," he said, "how long I mean to remain here. They know little of my heart who can ask me this question. I answer, As long as I live."

The instinct of rambling had not, however, forsaken him. In the Summer after his return he made a journey to the country west of the Mississippi, in company with Mr. Ellsworth, a commissioner intrusted with the removal of certain Indian tribes, and roamed over wild regions, then the hunting-grounds of the savage, but into which the white man has since brought his plow and his herds. He did not publish his account of this journey until 1835, when it appeared as the first volume of the *Crayon Miscellany*, under the title of a *Tour on the Prairies*. In this work the original West is described as Irving knew how to describe it, and the narrative is in that vein of easy gayety peculiar to his writings. *Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey* formed the second volume of the *Crayon Miscellany*, and to these he has added another entitled, *Legends of the Conquest of Spain*.

In 1836 he published *Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains*; a somewhat curious example of literary skill. A voluminous commercial correspondence was the dull ore of the earth of which he refined and wrought into symmetry and splendor. Irving reduced to a regular narrative the events to which it referred, bringing out the picturesque wherever he found it, and enlivening the whole with touches of his native humor. His nephew, Pierre M. Irving, lightened his labor materially by examining and collating the letters and making memoranda of their contents. In 1837 he prepared for the press the *Adventures of Captain Bonneville, of the United States Army, in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West

have acquitted himself as well as many who have had a higher reputation for dexterity in business. When I was at Madrid in 1857, a distinguished Spaniard said to me: "Why does not your Government send out Washington Irving to this court? Why do you not take as your agent the man whom all Spain admires, venerates, loves? I assure you it would be difficult for our Government to refuse anything which Irving should ask, and his signature would make almost any treaty acceptable to our people."

Returning in 1846, Irving went back to Sunnyside, on the Hudson, and continued to make it his abode for the rest of his life. Those who passed up and down the river before the year 1835, may remember a neglected cottage on a green bank, with a few locust trees before it, close to where a little brook brings in its tribute to the mightier stream. In that year Irving became its possessor; he gave it the name it now wears, planted its pleasant slopes with trees and shrubs, laid it out in walks, built outhouses and converted the cottage into a more spacious dwelling in the old Dutch style of architecture, with crow-steps on the gables; a quaint, picturesque building, with "as many angles and corners," to use his own words, "as a cocked hat." He caused creeping plants and climbing roses to be trained up its walls; the trees he planted prospered in that sheltered situation, and were filled with birds which would not leave their nests at the approach of the kind master of the place. The house became almost hidden from sight by their lofty summits, the perpetual rustlings of which, to those who sat within, were blended with the murmurs of the water. Van Tassel would have had some difficulty in recognizing his old abode in this little paradise, with the beauty of which one of Irving's friends* has made the public familiar in prose and verse.

At Sunnyside Irving wrote his *Life of Oliver Goldsmith*. Putnam, the bookseller, had said to him one day: "Here is Foster's *Life of Goldsmith*; I think of republishing it." "I once wrote a memoir of Goldsmith," answered Irving, "which was prefixed to an edition of his works printed at Paris; and I have thought of enlarging it and making it more perfect." "If you will do that," was the reply of the bookseller, "I shall not republish the *Life* by Foster." Within three months afterwards Irving's *Life of Goldsmith* was finished and in press. It was so much superior to the original sketch in the exactness of the particulars, the entertainment of the anecdotes, and the beauty of the style, that it was really a new work. For my part I know of nothing like it. I have read no biographical memoir which carries forward the reader so delightfully and with so little tediousness of recital or reflection. I never take it up without being tempted to wish that Irving had written more works of the kind; but this could hardly be; for where could he have found another Goldsmith?

In 1850 appeared his *Lives of Mahomet and his Successors*, composed principally from memoranda made by him during his residence in Spain; and in the same year he completed the revision of the new edition of his works which was brought out by Putnam, a bookseller of whose obliging and honorable conduct he delighted to speak. Irving was a man with whom it was not easy to have a misunderstanding; but, even if he had been of a different temper, these commendations would have been none the less well deserved.

When Cooper died, towards the close of the year 1850, Irving, who had not long before met him, apparently in the full vigor of his excellent constitution, was much shocked by the event, and took part in the meetings held for the purpose of collecting funds to erect a monument to his memory in this City—a design which I am sorry to say has wholly failed. He wrote a letter advising that the monument should be a statue, and attended the great memorial meeting held in Metropolitan Hall in February of the next year, at which Webster presided. He was then near the end of his sixty-eighth year, and was remarked as one over whom the last twenty years had passed lightly. He, whom Dr. Francis describes as in early life a slender and delicate youth, preserving his health by habitual daily exercise, appeared before that vast assembly a fresh, well-preserved gentleman, scarcely more than elderly, with firm but benevolent features, well-knit and muscular limbs, and an elastic step, the sign of undiminished physical vigor.

In his retirement at Sunnyside, Irving planned and executed his last great work, the *Life of Washington*, to which he says he had long looked forward as his crowning literary effort. Constable, the Edinburgh bookseller, had proposed it to him thirty years before, and he then resolved to undertake it as soon as he should return to the United States. It was postponed in favor of other projects, but never abandoned. At length the expected time seemed to have arrived; his other tasks had been successfully performed; the world was waiting for new works from his pen; his mind and body were yet in their vigor, the habit and the love of literary productions yet remained, and he addressed himself to this greatest of his labors.

Yet he had his misgivings, though they could not divert him from his purpose. "They expect too much—too much," he said to a friend of mine, to whom he was speaking of the magnitude of the task and the difficulty of satisfying the public. We cannot wonder at these doubts. At the time when he began to employ himself steadily on this work, he was near the age of threescore and ten, when with most men the season of hope and confidence is past. He was like one who should begin the great labor of the day when the sun was shedding his latest beams, and what if the shadows of night should descend upon him before his task was ended? A vast labor had been thrown upon him by the almost numberless documents and papers recently brought to light relating to the events in which Washington was concerned—such as were amassed and digested by the research of Sparks, and accompanied by the commentary of his excellent biography. These were all to be carefully examined and their spirit extracted. Historians had in the meantime arisen in our country of a world-wide fame, with whose works his own must be compared, and he was to be judged by a public whom he more than almost any other man had taught to be impatient of mediocrity.

I do not believe, however, that Irving's task would have been performed so ably if it had been undertaken when it was suggested by Constable; the narrative could not have been so complete in its facts; it might not have been written with the same becoming simplicity. It was fortunate that the work was delayed till it could be written from the largest store of materials—till its plan was fully matured in all its fair proportions, and till the author's mind had become filled with the profoundest veneration of his subject.

The simplicity already mentioned is the first quality of this work which impresses the reader. Here is a man of genius, a poet by temperament, writing the life of a man of transcendent wisdom and virtue—a life passed amidst great events and marked by inestimable public services. There is a constant temptation to eulogy, but the temptation is resisted; the actions of his hero are left to speak their own praise. He records events reverently, as one might have recorded them before the art of rhetoric was invented, with no exaggeration, with no parade of reflection; the lessons of the narrative are made to impress themselves on the mind by the earnest and conscientious relation of facts. Meantime the narrator keeps himself in the background, solely occupied with the due presentation of his subject. Our eyes are upon the actors whom he sets before us, we never think of Mr. Irving.

A closer examination reveals another great merit of the work, the admirable proportion in which the author keeps the characters and events of his story. I suppose he could hardly have been conscious of this merit, and that it was attained without a direct effort. Long meditation had probably so shaped and matured the plan in his mind, and so arranged its parts in their just symmetry, that, executing it as he did conscientiously, he could not have made it a different thing from what we have it. There is nothing distorted, nothing placed in too broad a light or thrown too far in the shade. The incidents of our revolutionary war, the great event of Washington's life, pass before us as they passed before the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief himself, and from time to time varied his designs. Washington is kept always in sight, and the office of the biographer is never allowed to become merged in that of the historian.

The men who were the companions of Washington in the field or in civil life, are shown only in their association with him, yet are their characters drawn, not only with skill and spirit, but with a hand that delighted to do them justice. Nothing, I believe, could be more abhorrent to Irving's ideas of the province of a biographer, than the slightest detraction from the merits of others, that his hero might appear more eminent. So remarkable is his work in this respect, that a distinguished member of the Historical Society,† who has analyzed the merits of the *Life of Washington* with a critical skill which makes me ashamed to speak of the work after him, has declared that no writer within the circle of his reading "has so successfully established his claim to the rare and difficult virtue of impartiality."

I confess that my admiration of this work becomes the greater the more I examine it. In the other writings of Irving are beauties which strike the reader at once. In this I recognize qualities which lie deeper and which I was not sure of finding—a rare equity of judgment, a large grasp of the subject, a profound philosophy, independent of philosophical forms, and even instinctively rejecting them, the power of reducing an immense crowd of loose materials to clear and orderly arrangement, and forming them into one grand whole, as a skillful commander, from the rabble of raw recruits, forms a disciplined army, animated and moved by a single will.

The greater part of this last work of Irving was composed while he was in the enjoyment of what might be called a happy old age. It was not without its infirmities, but his frame was yet unwasted, his intellect bright and active, and the hour of decay seemed yet distant. He had become more than ever the object of public veneration, and in his beautiful retreat enjoyed all the advantages and few of the molestations of acknowledged greatness; a little too much visited, perhaps, but submitting to the intrusion of his admirers with his characteristic patience and kindness. The retreat had now become more charming than ever, and the domestic life within was as beautiful as the nature without. A surviving brother, older than himself, shared it with him, and several affectionate nephews and nieces stood to him in the relations of sons and daughters. He was surrounded by neighbors who saw him daily, and honored and loved him the more for knowing him so well.

While he was engaged in writing the last pages of his *Life of Washington*, his countrymen heard with pain that his health was failing and his strength was ebbing away. He completed the work, however, though he was not able to revise the last sheets, and we then heard that his nights had become altogether sleepless. He was himself of opinion that his labors had been too severe for his time of life, and had sometimes feared that the power to continue them would desert him before his task should be ended. A catarrh to which he had been subject, had, by some injudicious prescription, been converted into an asthma, and the asthma, according to the testimony of his physician, Dr. Peters, one of the most attentive and assiduous of his profession, was at length accompanied by an enlargement of the heart. This disease ended in the usual way by a sudden dissolution. On the 28th of November last, in the evening, he had bidden the family good night in his usual kind manner, and had withdrawn to his room, attended by one of his nieces carrying his medicines, when he complained of a sudden feeling of intense sadness, sank immediately into her arms, and died without a struggle.

Although he had reached an age beyond which life is rarely prolonged, the news of his death was everywhere received with profound sorrow. The whole country mourned, but the grief was most deeply felt in his immediate neighborhood; the little children wept for the loss of their good friend. When the day of his funeral arrived the people gathered far and near to attend it; this capital poured forth its citizens; the trains on the railway were crowded, and a multitude, like a mass meeting, but reverently silent, moved through the streets of the neighboring village, which had been dressed in the emblems of mourning, and clustered about the church and burial-ground. It was the first day of December; the pleasant Indian Summer of our climate had been prolonged far beyond its usual date; the sun shone with his softest splendor; and the elements were hushed into a perfect calm; it was like one of the blandest days of October. The hills and forests, the meadows and waters which Irving had loved seemed listening, in that quiet atmosphere, as the solemn funeral service was read. It was read over the remains of one whose life had well prepared his spirit for its new stage of being. Irving did not aspire to be a theologian, but his heart was deeply penetrated with the better part of religion, and he had sought humbly to imitate the example of the Great Teacher of our faith.

That amiable character which makes itself so manifest in the writings of Irving, was seen in all his daily actions. He was ever ready to do kind offices, tender of the feelings of others, carefully just, but ever leaning to the merciful side of justice, averse from strife, and so modest that the world never ceased to wonder how it should have happened that one so much praised should have gained so little assurance. He envied no man's success, he sought to detract from no man's merits, but he was acutely sensitive both to praise and to blame—sensitive to such a degree that an unfavorable criticism of any of his works would almost persuade him that they were as worthless as the critic represented them. He thought so little of himself that he could never comprehend why it was that he should be the object of curiosity or reverence.

From the time that he began the composition of the *Sketch Book* his whole life was the life of an author. His habits of composition were, however, by no means regular. When he was in the vein, the periods would literally stream from his pen; at other times he would scarcely write anything. For two years after the failure of his brothers at Liverpool, he found it almost impossible to write a line. He was throughout life an early riser, and when in the mood, would write all the morning and till late in the day, wholly engrossed with his subject. In the evening he was ready for any cheerful pastime, in which he took part with an animation almost amounting to high spirits. These intervals of excitement and intense labor, sometimes lasting for weeks, were succeeded by languor, and at times by depression of spirits, and for months the pen would lie untouched; even to answer a letter at those times, was an irksome task.

In the evening he wrote but very rarely, knowing—so, at least, I infer—that no habit makes severer demands upon the nervous system than this. It was owing, I doubt not to this prudent husbanding of his powers, along with his somewhat abstinent habits and the exercise which he took every day, that he was able to preserve unimpaired to so late a period the faculties employed in original composition. He had been a vigorous walker and a fearless rider, and in his declining years he drove out daily, not only for the sake of the open air and motion, but to refresh his mind with the aspect of nature. One of his favorite recreations was listening to music, of which he was an indulgent critic, and he contrived to be pleased and soothed by strains less artfully modulated than fastidious ears are apt to require.

His facility in writing and the charm of his style were owing to very early practice, the reading of good authors and the native elegance of his mind, and not, in my opinion, owing to any special study of the graces of manner or any anxious care in the use of terms and phrases. Words and combinations of words are sometimes found in his writings to which a fastidious taste might object; but these do not prevent his style from being one of the most agreeable in the whole range of our literature. It is transparent as the light, sweetly modulated, unaffected, the native expression of a fertile fancy, a benignant temper, and a mind which, delighting in the noble and beautiful, turned involuntarily away from their opposites. His peculiar humor was, in a great measure, the offspring of this constitution of his mind. This "fanciful playing with common things," as Mr. Dana calls it, is never coarse—never tainted with grossness, and always in harmony with our better sympathies. It not only tinged his writings, but overflowed in his delightful conversation.

I have thus set before you, my friends, with such measure of ability as I possess, a rapid and imperfect sketch of the life and genius of Washington Irving. Other hands will yet give the world a bolder, a more vivid and exact, a more distinctive portraiture. In the meantime, when I consider for how many years he stood before the world as an author with a still increasing fame—half a century in this most changeful of centuries—I cannot hesitate to predict for him a deathless renown. Since he began to write empires have risen and passed away; mighty captains have appeared on the stage of the world, performed their part, and been called to their account; wars have been fought and ended, which have changed the destinies of the human race. New arts have been invented and adopted, and have pushed the old out of use; the household economy of half mankind has undergone a revolution. Science has learned a new dialect and forgotten the old; the chemist of 1809 would be a vain babbler among his brethren of the present day, and would in turn become bewildered in the attempt to understand them. Nation utters speech to nation in words that pass from realm to realm with the speed of light. Distant countries have been made neighbors; the Atlantic Ocean has become a narrow frith, and the Old World and the New shake hands across it; the East and the West look in at each other's windows. The new inventions bring new calamities, and men perish in crowds by the recoil of their own devices. War has learned more frightful modes of havoc, and armed himself with deadlier weapons; armies are borne to the battle-field on the wings of the wind, and dashed against each other and destroyed with infinite bloodshed. We grow giddy with these rapid and ceaseless mutations: the earth seems to reel under our feet, and we turn to those who write like Irving for some assurance that we are still in the same world into which we were born; we read and are quieted and consoled. In his pages we see that the language of the heart never becomes obsolete; that Truth and Good and Beauty, the offspring of God, are not subject to the changes which beset the inventions of men. We become satisfied that he whose works were the delight of our fathers, and are still ours, will be read with the same pleasure by those who come after us.

If it were becoming at this time and in this assembly to address our departed friend as if in his immediate presence, I would say: Farewell, thou who hast entered into the rest prepared, from the foundation of the world, for serene and gentle spirits like thine. Farewell, happy in thy life, happy in thy death, happier in the reward to which that death was the assured passage; fortunate in attracting the admiration of the world to thy beautiful writings; still more fortunate in having written nothing which did not tend to promote the reign of magnanimous forbearance and generous sympathies among thy fellow-men. The brightness of that enduring fame which thou hast won on earth is but a shadowy symbol of that glory to which thou hast been admitted in the world beyond the grave. Thy errand upon earth was an errand of peace and good-will to men, and thou art now in a region where hatred and strife never enter, and where the harmonious activity of those who inhabit it acknowledges no impulse less noble or less pure than that of love.

*H. T. Tuckerman.

†G. W. Greene—*Biographical Studies.*

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Plain Questions and Answers.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN A PASTOR AND HIS DEACON.

DEACON—Most happy am I to meet you, my friend; and at this hour, when we can have a full and candid interchange of views upon a subject which to me is of deep and abiding interest. Like you, I have for years been an ardent friend of the American Tract Society, have loved its great principle of catholic union, have admired its work, had unbounded confidence in its Executive Committee and officers, have prayed for God's blessing upon it, and rejoiced in its large success; but during these last years I have heard and read so many complaints against it, that I confess my confidence is shaken; and as another society is proposing to carry forward the work which it is said the American Tract Society at New-York fails to perform, I have thought it might be best to leave the national society and give the other organization my funds, sympathies and prayers. As you understand the whole subject, will you candidly answer my questions, and if possible remove my difficulties?

PASTOR—Glad I am that you have introduced this subject, and as I esteem it one of deep and vital interest to our Church, our country and our common Christianity, I will most cheerfully answer questions, and remove difficulties so far as I may be able. You will not forget that it takes much less time to ask than to answer questions. What are the points upon which your mind labors?

DEACON—I have difficulties respecting *the catholic basis upon which the Society was originally formed, and how far it ought to publish upon the question of Slavery.* There are questions also as to *the changing of books, the late Anniversaries, and the withdrawal of the Branch at Boston.*

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS.

First, let me ask what was the *original design* of the founders of this and the other Union societies which have constituted so marked a feature of the Christianity of our country for the last forty years?—for if we can fully catch the spirit of those great souls who laid in prayer and faith, and tears and toil, the foundations of the American Bible, Tract, Sunday School and kindred Societies, we shall be likely to judge more fairly of some of the difficult questions now arising.

PASTOR—Happily the Burders, Bogues, Fullers, Worcesters, Dwights, Ralstons, Masons, Milnors, and other founders of these Catholic societies, have left a record of their aim and work which cannot be misread. Their hearts burned with love to Christ. They longed to save souls for Christ's sake. Their great design in forming these societies was to win sinners from the ways of death; and for this one paramount and all-absorbing object they resolved to hold in abeyance points upon which those who were to coöperate were not agreed, that they might with the greater power and one voice plead with sinners to return to God. The American Tract Society had never been formed but for this one work; and when it ceases to labor for the salvation of the lost, it will have forgotten its first great and only design. Let us keep this in view as we advance.

DEACON—Do you believe, then, that the principles upon which the Society was formed, which are embodied in its Constitution, will not allow the Executive Committee to speak out boldly and fearlessly its sentiments upon all important subjects?

PASTOR—Have you ever supposed that a national union Tract Society could speak out upon all important subjects?

DEACON—No; denominational peculiarities are evidently to be avoided, such as baptism, orders in the ministry, and modes of Church government; and these are doubtless important matters.

PASTOR—And why avoid denominational peculiarities?

DEACON—Plainly because thus alone will you preserve the principle of harmony upon which the Constitution itself is based, and be able to work for the salvation of souls as a Union Society.

PASTOR—There are then *some* important subjects upon which the Society may not speak, and this for the sake of peace and usefulness.

DEACON—Yes; denominational subjects.

PASTOR—Are there not other than denominational subjects, such as politics or Slavery, the discussion of which might destroy harmony?

DEACON—Perhaps so? but does the Constitution forbid these?

PASTOR—*The principle upon which it is based does*, unless there is agreement upon them. In fact, my friend, the defining article of the Constitution says nothing about denominational peculiarities. It speaks of evangelical Christians as Christians, and not as denominations, and forbids discussion upon all topics which would foment division among good men. The Society is not composed of denominations, but individuals; and the limitation of its organic law affects equally *all controverted subjects*, whether denominational or not.

DEACON—But is not the Church bound to declare *the whole truth?*

PASTOR—The Tract Society is not a Church, but a voluntary combination of individuals to do a specific and limited work—a work most carefully defined. She never proposed to declare all that you or I might think truth, upon every subject, or even upon every important subject.

DEACON—Would you, then, forbid the Society to utter its teachings upon doubtful and disputed questions in doctrines and morals?

PASTOR—Assuredly. It was created for no such purpose. Its great work is "to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as a Redeemer of sinners," and thus to save sinners, and promote true godliness among men.

DEACON—But has not the Committee forgotten its great work, and spent its strength upon the disputed questions of temperance, dancing, and the use of tobacco?

PASTOR—By no means. The great body of its issues are upon the one theme—a thousand variations upon the one key-note—"Christ, and Him Crucified;" while upon collateral themes, they have published but little, and only that which in their judgment was calculated to receive the approval of good men; upon dancing and tobacco, scarcely more than a solitary tract each, taking such ground as all have approved, so far as I have ever heard. I do not affirm that Christians fully *conform* to the teachings of the Society upon all subjects, any more than you would claim full conformity to the instructions of the sacred Bible in your daily life, although you approve heartily of those instructions.

DEACON—Do you then affirm that the Society can publish only that, whether it be doctrine or precept, denominational or otherwise, which, in the judgment of the Committee, will meet the approval of the great body of good men, and will promise usefulness?

PASTOR—I affirm exactly that.

DEACON—How can the Committee decide what will probably meet that approval?

PASTOR—Composed as it is of members of different denominations, each of whom will naturally protect the interests of his own church, and having access to all the publications of the various Evangelical churches, the Committee is not likely to err; but if it should, and issue a book not meeting general approval, or failing to be useful, it can only withdraw it.

DEACON—Suppose the Committee, upon examining a given book, have reached the conclusion that it will meet the approbation of Evangelical Christians, *of what else must they be assured before they are justified in its publication?*

PASTOR—*That it is important truth, adapted to be useful, and to be widely circulated.* The Society was formed to save souls by the circulation of religious truth.

DEACON—And who decides what shall be published?

PASTOR—The Publishing Committee alone—for this it was created.

DEACON—Has the membership of the Society then no power in the case?

PASTOR—Yes, all power. The Society can, through the action of its Board, change its Publishing Committee, but it cannot constitutionally, *by a direct vote of the Society*, compel its Publishing Committee to do what their conscience forbids. To force them to do this is, my friend, the one aim in which opposition is concentrated. The Publishing and Executive Committee, and the great body of the Society, feel *conscientiously bound not to violate its fundamental principle of Christian union*, on which every donation and legacy have been received; and partisans are pressing them to such violation.

DEACON—Is not this strict construction as to the limits of the Constitution, and the duty of the Publishing Committee, a new thing with the Executive, called into being to meet an exigency?

PASTOR—No, verily. They have acted upon it from the beginning; nor could the Society have existed one year on any other interpretation.

DEACON—I confess I see not how harmony can be preserved upon any other principle. But does not this suggest the inquiry: Is it desirable to have a Society based on such principles of union?

PASTOR—I am a little surprised that *you* should raise such an inquiry—you who have heartily sustained the Society on this basis for thirty years, have marked its progress, and rejoiced in its labors, so signally sealed by the blessing of the Spirit. Its power to preach the Gospel of the grace of God to millions of the lost, was thought in the outset to be power enough; and when it was seen that evangelical Christians of all names could meet upon this basis, and heartily join in one effort of evangelism, there were joyful gratulations and many thanksgivings that the several members of Christ's house were becoming one. Is the union of Christians any the less desirable now? Are not the reasons for unity, in faith and action, increasing in number and potency constantly as the day of Christ draweth on? Is not the hour approaching when the prayer of our blessed Lord will be answered, "*That they all may be one?*" And can you at this late day, after seeing the glorious results with which God has for thirty-five years crowned this union Society, raise the inquiry, Should it exist? There is no less need for its existence now than at any former time. The waste places are as numerous, the souls of the poor and destitute as precious, its facilities for supplying them with the provisions of the Gospel as great, and the blessing of God upon its work as rich and precious as ever; nor will its work be done until the neglected masses of our own land, of this continent, of heathen nations, have heard the tidings of peace.

SLAVERY.

DEACON—While I cannot but assent to the basis of the Society as you have explained it, and must give renewed thanks to God for the good done by this agency, there is one point upon which I have great difficulty. I regard SLAVERY as a system of enormous wrong, as indeed the "sum of all villainies," and slaveholders are fearfully sinful while sustaining that relation; and I shudder in view of the evils which arise out of the system, the separation of husbands and wives, parents and children, and cruelty and oppression in all their forms, and I wish the Society to speak out against these enormities in stirring language.

PASTOR—Upon some of the points you have just now made there is no agreement among Evangelical Christians. Do you wish the Committee to speak on these disagreed points?

DEACON—No, certainly not. But all do agree, I suppose, that great evils and vices arise out of the system, and that oppression is at least very often connected with it. Why cannot the Society utter its denunciations against these *evils* and that *oppression* as the Bible does?

PASTOR—Precisely this the Society is doing, in an edition of the Bible with notes and practical instructions, scattered over the whole land, North and South, so that whatever denunciations the Bible contains, the Society utters. Still more, there is not an evil arising out of, or connected with Slavery, or any other institution, which these publications do not repeatedly and plainly condemn, and against which, lift up a voice of earnest rebuke.

DEACON—True, but do the works of the Society *trace these evils to the system of American Slavery, and show the wickedness of those implicated in that system?*

PASTOR—No, the Society has never indulged in criminations against the persons who may be implicated in the system. They have not felt that this was the way to win and convert. They find no example in the conduct of Christ and his Apostles to encourage them in such denunciation. Inspired writers give a fearful list of the works of the flesh, and declare that those who do such things cannot inherit the kingdom of Heaven; but they nowhere trace these vices to the system of Slavery as their cause, but rather trace all sin to a depraved heart. Nor does the angry and partisan spirit in which this subject is often discussed tend to aught else than bitterness and alienation between brethren

DEACON—But has the Committee done all it should? Has not a new exigency arisen in which the great body of Evangelical Christians of the South, who once condemned the system of Slavery, now defend it as just and scriptural, thus calling for a more distinct and unambiguous testimony from the North?

PASTOR—If that were so, it would only show the more clearly the impossibility of the Tract Society, which is neither a Northern nor Southern institution, giving its testimony upon a point where Christians disagree. But this does not prevent any member of the Tract Society from giving his testimony in any way he sees fit—as a man by daily conversation, as a citizen by his vote, as a politician by influencing the action of parties; as a member of an Anti-Slavery Society, he can, if he choose, bear his testimony. Suppose the Committee should undertake to utter a testimony upon this subject, would it be of any special value? Testimony against a sin is valuable in proportion as it carries moral weight, and comes to the consciences of those reproved as authoritative. For whose benefit is this testimony now invoked? Is it not as a reproof to the South, to slaveholders and their defenders, by Northern men, upon a subject of which the South think the North is greatly ignorant, or deeply prejudiced? Would a testimony uttered by such a body, in present circumstances, have any moral power over the consciences of the South? You ask the Committee to utter a testimony against Slavery in the midst of heated political and sectional discussions, when you know it would have almost no moral weight whatever; and this, too, when such utterance as would at all satisfy you would rend the Society in pieces, and inevitably and speedily close fifteen States to all its laborers. You would sacrifice and crush out the immense work of evangelization now carried forward by hundreds of colporteurs in those States, for an imaginary good to result from a conflicting or feeble testimony.

DEACON—Is this certain? Has not the other Society borne its testimony?

PASTOR—Yes, feebly, and its testimony is despised and trampled under foot, its witnesses imprisoned or driven out of the States needing the testimony, and its power to preach the Gospel to ten millions of our brethren, eight millions of whom are guiltless of slavery, lost, utterly lost. Was this Christian wisdom or blind misguidance?

DEACON—Is it not often said, "Do your duty, whatever the consequences?"

PASTOR—A truthful maxim, blindly quoted. What is duty, is the question. Every individual, in meditating an important act, should seek an affirmative answer to these three questions: Is my motive pure and right? Is the act itself sinless? Is the probable consequence such as God will approve? The *probable consequence* of an act, unless it be one plainly commanded in the Bible, is an important element to be considered in determining the question of duty. The *probable*, nay, the *certain consequence* of such a testimony as many have demanded, would be the expulsion of the Society's colporteurs and publications from a wide and needy field.

DEACON—I admit it. But ought not the Society to bear its testimony against the sin of slaveholding, even if the certain consequence would be the expulsion of its colporteurs and publications from the Southern and Southwestern States?

PASTOR—Assuredly not. The Society do now preach *the whole Gospel*, North, South, East and West, in its preciousness and completeness, and the Committee have no right to withdraw the Gospel from millions of the perishing for the sake of a disputed testimony. They are right in believing that the "*word of God* is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart;" and when they have hundreds of colporteurs distributing that living, powerful, piercing, dividing, discerning word of God, throughout the South, it would be not simply folly, but deep wickedness to adopt a course that would exclude them from that wide missionary field. While a few extremists may claim that all evangelizing agencies should be withdrawn from the South, love for souls, the example of Christ in laboring among the needy, and the command, "Go ye into *all* the world," forbid the American Tract Society to yield to such a claim. The Committee dare not assume such a responsibility.

DEACON—Are not the Committee then afraid to offend the South?

PASTOR—No, they fear to offend God. The Committee are intelligent and conscientious men, and do what they esteem duty, as little influenced by fear of the South as by denunciations from the North.

DEACON—But is it not frequently intimated, and by ministers of the Gospel, too, that the Committee meanly and cringingly bowed to the mandate of "the slave-driver when he cracked his whip so nimbly?"

PASTOR—Yes, and it was once said of the Committee's Master, "He is a glutton and a winebibber." As the blessed Jesus forgave his slanderers, I cannot but hope he will forgive these slanderers of his own faithful servants, who are thus charged with unmanly cowardice for doing what their conscience, their judgment, the Constitution of the Society, and love to the souls of the slaves require of them.

DEACON—Would you leave the impression that the Constitution forbids any utterance against the evils which arise out of Slavery, because the subject is an exciting and disputed one; and because upon some points there is not yet a eement?

PASTOR—By no means. I have not said, nor has the Committee, that it should keep silent upon acknowledged evils. There are certain evils arising out of Slavery which all evangelical Christians agree in condemning; and there are also certain aspects of the whole subject of Slavery which are in earnest controversy between as good men as the land contains. The former the Society may deal with, the latter not. Neither the Constitution nor Christian expediency counsels silence upon agreed evils. The Committee speaks in ten thousand voices against these, and against all sin, and in the way it judges most likely to do good. The Committee doubtless believe that a full and earnest preaching of the Gospel of Christ, as contained and preached in the New Testament, is the grand agency for eradicating the evils which afflict humanity, elevating society, and saving the soul. In that belief, if I mistake not, you agree with them.

DEACON—Most heartily! If I understand you then, the Committee are governed by precisely the same principle in dealing with this subject as with all others, namely, *to publish without fear or favor whatever in their judgment will do good, and receive the approbation of the great body of good men.* If that is their position it is right, and must be maintained.

PASTOR—Such is precisely their position to-day, and has been from the hour the Society started on its heaven-blessed mission.

DEACON—But did not the report of the Committee of fifteen *instruct* the Publishing Committee to publish on Slavery?

PASTOR—No, Sir. That Committee was not appointed to instruct, nor did they assume any such prerogative. They expressed the opinion that certain duties and evils connected with Slavery should be discussed, and cautioned the Committee so to do it as to promote the widest and best usefulness of the Society throughout our whole country.

DEACON—How far has this been found practicable?

PASTOR—For a full explanation of the course of the Executive Committee in this whole matter, I would refer you to their Special Report, presented to and adopted by the Society in 1858, showing that the Publishing Committee regarded the report of the Committee of fifteen, taken as a whole, as *not permitting* them to publish on Slavery what would sunder the Society by alienating the whole Southern and Southwestern States. This document may be found in the Annual Report for 1858, and whoever would accurately understand the existing facts would do well attentively to examine it.

DEACON—Has the Society, then, fully indorsed the course of the Executive Committee in this matter?

PASTOR—Most emphatically.

REVISING AND ABRIDGING BOOKS.

DEACON—I notice frequent complaints against the Publishing Committee for its manner of revising books. Will you state plainly the principles by which the Committee is governed in preparing works for the press?

PASTOR—By the same principles which govern other religious publishers, who print books only to do good. They assure us that they feel deeply the responsibility and difficulty of preparing publications adapted to the highest usefulness. While they will do no injustice to authors, they will not issue a sentence which they believe might mislead one soul. All works of *living authors* are issued under their own sanction; and in no case is a *deceased author* made to convey an idea not his own, and no change is made which it is not supposed the author would approve for the Society's circulation, could he be consulted. And this accords with all *authorized and established usage.* Not a small part of the books which constitute the libraries of the world; which are in daily use in our schools, academies, and colleges; which are issued by Boards of Publication, ecclesiastical, voluntary, religious, literary and scientific, have been revised and abridged substantially on the above principles. Dr. LEONARD BACON, in speaking of revisions, gives this rule: "It is well in publishing any book to eschew whatever there may be in it calculated to beget trouble, and the retention of which might do no good." Perhaps this rule would give too wide liberty to a Publishing Committee. Revisions must be made carefully and wisely, with rigid justice to the author and the community, and when made, distinctly announced. The idea that everything once published, however voluminous, can be reissued only in editions *absolutely entire*, is held intelligently by no one. It would lock up vast stores of knowledge from millions of men; it would attribute to deceased Christian writers a pride of authorship above a desire of usefulness; it would forbid a living author to change his own works in new editions; it would convict almost every Christian denomination among us of official wrong in issues they have sanctioned; especially would it banish from most of our Churches their cherished Psalm and hymn books.* Is this a satisfactory statement?

DEACON—Yes, if the Committee are governed by these principles; but have I not recently read an assault upon them for supposed violations of these principles in the omission of certain phrases about Slavery from a tract of LEGH RICHMOND?

PASTOR—I suppose you have. Charges against good and true men are very recklessly made by an irresponsible Press in these days. Look a moment at this case. The Committee is charged with mutilating "LEGH RICHMOND'S tract." The fact is, that tract was abridged and published by the New-England Tract Society in 1815, ten years before the National Society at New-York had an existence; and this "suppression," "mutilation," and "evasive silence," over which this ardent advocate of the Boston Society grows grandly indignant, was done *by the excellent Committee of the New-England Society forty-five years ago!* When the Boston Society became a branch of the American Tract Society at New-York in 1825, it handed over to the National institution as one of its works this "mutilated" tract, for which "mutilation" the New-York Committee is at this late day called to account! Shame upon the ignorance or disingenuousness which could pen such a charge!

DEACON—Does not this same article, after charging the Committeee with "mutilations" which it seems they never made, also affirm that the Society has issued for years, in a volume, this tract of LEGH RICHMOND *unabridged*, retaining its testimony against the Slave-trade, and the evils and wrongs of the system?

PASTOR—Yes, it does so affirm.

DEACON—But have not the paper containing this article, and other papers and speakers, affirmed for years that the Committee *utterly refuse to print one word of testimony against the system; that they will not publish the Word of God upon it; that they strike out every word relating to the subject from all their books?*

PASTOR—Yes; such statements have been made a thousand times.

DEACON—Will you then, my dear pastor, explain how a religious paper, or a Christian man, can for years repeat a statement palpably erroneous, and then voluntarily come forward and disprove that statement by quotations from the books which were in his hands all the while, without a public acknowledgement of his error?

PASTOR—Such an acknowledgement is just what a Christian man, *repenting of his wrong*, ought to make.

DEACON—But there is no evidence that he repents of his wrong; and I must ask you to explain why he labors to display in *italics* and CAPITALS the strongest testimony against Slavery found in LEGH RICHMOND, and even mutilates a sentence and changes the punctuation to give it a point the author never meant?

PASTOR—Even sensible and good men sometimes do unaccountable things. This assault upon the Committee is but a specimen of the injustice reiterated almost weekly by *quasi* religious papers of the North. The Committee are censured for issuing new editions of *Isabella Graham* and *Mary Lyon* precisely in the form their authors condensed them, and wished to hand them down to posterity. If authors have no liberty freely to prepare and issue good works according to their own best judgment, who is more a slave than they? Those italics and capitals seem intended to excite the South against the Society, and thus to expel its laborers and books from the Slave States—but it is not for me to charge the writer of that article with such a purpose.

DEACON—Have I not seen a statement implying that the Committee have within a few years carefully examined all books published by them, and excluded everything bearing upon the subject of Slavery?

PASTOR—If so, the implication is totally untrue. No change in reference to this subject has been made in the Society's stereotype plates.

DEACON—The Publishing Committee, acting upon the principles you have stated, will not err in the matter of revising books. Upon that point I rest: but I have some questions as to

THE LATE ANNIVERSARIES.

If I am rightly informed, the Committee took the ground at the last anniversary that the members of the Society had no power in directing the expenditures of the Society's funds; that as a trust they must be administered according to the Constitution, uninfluenced by the wishes of this or that member, or even by a vote of the whole Society assembled; in short, that the Society has no control over its funds and servants.

PASTOR—You have been sadly misinformed. The Committee took no such ground, nor any ground upon that subject. A distinguished legal gentleman, *in opposing a motion to instruct the Publishing Committee what to publish*, made a speech to show that trust funds must be administered by the legal trustees according to law; that the popular body could elect a Board, and the Board elect the Committee; but that the popular body could not, by a direct vote *en masse*, constrain the Committee to publish against their views of duty. No truer position was ever taken.

DEACON—Has the Society, then, all necessary power to control its funds?

PASTOR—Certainly, by changing the Committee through the action of the Board of Directors.

DEACON—If, then, the Society *is* dissatisfied with its Executive, as has often been said, why has it not removed them?

PASTOR—The truth lies here, my friend: the Society as a whole, as shown by the coöperation of its members throughout the country, is not dissatisfied. Some persuade themselves, by their constant talking, that the Society is with them; but when the Society meets, it sustains the Executive, and frowns upon these persistent agitators.

DEACON—Why call them persistent agitators?

PASTOR—They are such. The Society has repeatedly pronounced against them; they have withdrawn from all support of the Society, or fellowship with it; they war against every distinctive feature of its work, and strive unceasingly to alienate its funds.

DEACON—But these men are members of the Society; have they not the *right* of free speech, and should they not be protected in the exercise of their rights?

PASTOR—Technically, I suppose any one man has a "*right*" to talk all the day if he desires it; but if the Society were determined not to hear him, I know not how you could protect him in his "right." There certainly is a point beyond which Christian propriety, not to say common courtesy, forbids any man to go in forcing his opinions upon the attention of others. Those dissatisfied with the course of the Executive Committee have, not only through the papers, and the pulpit, and in public meetings, urged their objections, but have destroyed that delightful spirit of harmony and Christian union which had from the beginning characterized the Society's anniversaries; have interrupted the religious services of the day, and sent deep pain to the hearts of thousands who love this mode of serving Christ. Comes there no end to this unseemly course.

DEACON—Did not the Committee at the last anniversary gag free speech, and shout down opposing speakers?

PASTOR—No, Sir; the Committee did no such thing, nor did it aid or abet any such thing; but sat quietly, having no power to control a thousand men rendered indignant by this persistent agitation.

DEACON—True enough, the *Committee* should not be held responsible; but did not the majority shamefully gag the minority?

PASTOR—Majorities, especially if large, are apt to exercise their power, and if indignant somewhat sternly; yet in this case I think the majority was strangely tolerant. Here was a

tainly not a very great one. I find on their catalogue only four or five small publications on that subject, to all of which I believe friends of the Boston Society have raised serious objections; nor do I suppose they are called for to any considerable extent even in New-England.

DEACON—Why should this be, when the subject is one of such deep interest to New-England people, and of such acknowledged importance?

PASTOR—Partly because New-England is already surfeited with Anti-Slavery literature; partly because such utterances as a union Tract Society *can* make must be tame and spiritless, compared with the spicy and fiery issues of the Anti-Slavery Press; and partly from the incongruity of a Society established to print devotional and soul-saving truth becoming implicated in partisan controversy.

DEACON—If the Boston Branch withdrew "*on account of Slavery*," as I notice one of its Committee has publicly declared, should they not devote their main strength to that subject?

PASTOR—This is for them to judge.

DEACON—Well, is it true that, sailing under the Anti-Slavery flag, they have drawn off from the national institution the great body of its friends and supporters in the North and West, as we are told?

PASTOR—Far from it. Some good and able men have become its advocates, and many faithful and praying Christian men and women throughout the North have had their minds poisoned by partisan statements and heated appeals. Yet the National Society seems to have as many and as liberal friends as ever it had. Christians are increasing in the land, as the result of glorious revivals, and the broad platform of the American Tract Society attracts thousands of large-hearted and Union-loving Christians to its noble work. Many true Anti-Slavery Christians, who at first thought the Boston Branch right, and the National Society wrong, *now see* that if the poor slaves of the South, and the millions of destitute whites there, are to have the gospel through this agency at all, it must be from the National Society, and they are rallying with renewed zeal to its aid. They are not willing to give up the South, with its ten million souls, as a field for colporteur effort, because among them may be found three or four hundred thousand slaveholders. Is it wise, right, Christ-like, or common sense even, to refuse the gospel to four million slaves, because you may think they have very wicked masters?

MESSENGER AND CHILD'S PAPER.

DEACON—Another point. Is it true that the Boston Branch, in withdrawing from the national Society, attempted to supplant the *American Messenger* and *Child's Paper* by organs of their own, refusing to give a copy of the list of subscribers to the New-York Society until the last day of the year, when it was of comparatively little value?

PASTOR—Yes. The facts I understand to be these—as a matter of history they should be recorded: While the Boston Society was yet a branch of the national Society a paper was projected, the proof of which I am informed was almost an exact counterpart of the *Messenger* in *name*, size, and general appearance, and designed to be sent to the subscribers of the *Messenger*.

DEACON—Was that scheme actually carried through?

PASTOR—No, for special reasons the plan was changed. As to the list of subscribers I may add that the Committee at New-York, feeling that it had a moral, if not a technical right to a list of the subscribers to its own periodicals, asked for such a list. In July, 1859, they made a respectful request for it; again in October they appealed to their brethren, and still again in November. At the end of the year it was sent.

DEACON—Was not the Boston Branch, after its withdrawal, compelled to establish papers of its own because the national Society refused to allow it to circulate the *Messenger* and *Child's Paper*?

PASTOR—The national Society never refused to allow them to circulate the *Messenger* and *Child's Paper*; but to the present time supply these papers to that Society on the same terms as to other societies not auxiliary.

DEACON—Have the New-York Committee acted justly and kindly with their seceding brethren of the Boston Society?

PASTOR—More than justly and kindly; with true generosity continuing to them for eighteen months after they ceased to coöperate as a branch the same large discounts on all their publications which were allowed when they were vigorously coöperating with the National Society, and paying to it their surplus funds.

CAN THERE BE FUTURE PEACE?

DEACON—Is it possible, think you, for both Societies to occupy the same field and be at peace?

PASTOR—That depends mainly upon the policy of the Boston Society. The Catholic Society, which for thirty-five years has labored for the glory of Christ over the whole land, which is sustained by Christians of many denominations, which has a peaceful character, and has ever pursued a conciliatory course towards assailants, is not likely to change its principles, or depart from its uniform course. The other institution is, in its present form, young, sustained chiefly by, one denomination, the Congregational, and as it separated on account of Slavery, is in danger of becoming local, sectional and denominational in character. Thus far the paths of the two Societies have been divergent; but if the advocates of the Boston Society, in their speeches and writings, will cease their attacks upon the National institution, and especially if its Committee will forget that it "separated on account of Slavery," and will labor to save souls in the spirit of Christ, there is work enough and room enough for both Societies.

DEACON—What are the specific differences between the two Societies in *object*, and in the *modes of working*?

PASTOR—The *object* is ostensibly the same, though the new enterprise has spent much of its strength thus far in attempting to displace the national Society from the confidence of its friends, instead of giving itself to purely evangelical labors. As to the *modes of working* to be pursued, the utterances of the organs and friends of the Boston Society justify me in presenting the following contrast: The *national* Society will pursue its work over the whole country; the other Society can labor only in Northern States. The *national* being furnished with a house and printing facilities free of rent, by an original donation in New-York of $25,000, carefully husbanded and economically managed, will continue to print books at the cheapest possible rates, and scatter them broadcast over the land by benevolent agencies; the other, not having such facilities, cannot furnish so cheap a religious literature, or convey it so widely to the destitute. The *national* has a series of works on its catalogue unsurpassed for fervor of devotion, scriptural truth, directness of appeal, condensation of thought, and adaptation to the wants of the fallen race, books and tracts, numbering some 2,400, which have been blessed in the conversion of thousands; the other has as yet but a comparatively small list. Of the character of their new books and tracts I am not able to speak. I know they say much of "live books," "books for the times," and so on; but I do not expect them to secure books more instinct with spiritual life, or better adapted to prepare men for eternity, than the library of the national Society contains. The national has a most admirable system of colportage, employing some five hundred men, who go out into the highways and hedges of the whole land, and carry these invaluable works to the habitations of the poor and careless, and supply them; the other has very few such laborers, I believe—and, indeed, some of the leading minds in that Society speak slightingly of the whole system of colportage.

DEACON—Will you please give me in a few words your opinion of the Colporteur system? for I have noticed an evident intention to destroy the confidence of the Christian community in the enterprise.

PASTOR—The necessity for such an agency is demonstrated in the admitted fact that not far from one-third of the adult population of our whole land are neglecters of the means of grace, as furnished by the churches, and must be reached, if at all, by an aggressive and ubiquitous agency like this. The efficiency of the system is seen in the fact that one colporteur can visit annually ten thousand souls, comprised in two thousand families, pray in each family, and tell its members of Christ and His claims upon them; can distribute two thousand volumes of those precious works on which such Divine blessing rests; and in his tireless visits from house to house can exert ten thousand influences for God, of which no record ever appears on earth. The results of this wide-spread evangelism I have followed in the records of the Society from year to year with increasing pleasure and unwavering confidence, especially since the personal examination I have made of the actual working of the system. That all this work can be done, and all these influences sent forth on their endless mission, at a cost of two or three hundred dollars a year, would seem to demonstrate its economy on the coldest commercial principles. But, my good brother, it is almost trifling to look at the question in this light. Colportage was commenced as a benevolent spiritual work; it has been prosecuted ever since as a benevolent and spiritual work; and, unless benevolent funds are furnished it cannot be continued. Scores, even hundreds of the colporteurs, in the more needy fields, spend the whole amount of their sales to meet their salary and expenses. Of course, it costs money to carry forward the system; and money will be supplied as good men see the spiritual nature of this aggressive and apostolic agency. I would our land were full of such self-denying and zealous laborers.

DEACON—I am happy to say you have removed the only difficulties which have given me any uneasiness. And now, if the union of all good men in the work of Christ is of such value as to justify the formation of this Catholic Society; if the basis of such a Society *necessarily excludes questions controverted among evangelical Christians*; if the Committee have pursued *the same course in reference to Slavery, as to every other disagreed subject*; if, in revising books with the single motive of usefulness, they adhere to *established usage*, giving full justice to the authors; if they have pursued a wise, conciliatory and magnanimous course in the anniversaries of the Society, and in reference to the withdrawal of the Boston Branch, and the *Messenger* and *Child's Paper*; and if they carry forward with increasing energy and efficiency the wide-spread and heaven-blessed system of Colportage, why should I not continue my prayers, contributions and earnest coöperation to the old, unchanged, national and Catholic American Tract Society? Must it not be, my beloved pastor, a great sin bitterly to assail such a Christian Society, whose whole aim is to save souls?

PASTOR—While I will not impeach the motives, nor judge the hearts of those who have led in this "ten years' war," it has ever seemed to me uncalled for by the facts; and its leaders have shown themselves unchastened in spirit, unguarded in their statements, unsatisfied with suitable explanations, and unappeasable in their opposition. My earnest prayer is, and I am sure it is the prayer of thousands, that He who by a gentle word calmed the troubled waves of Galilee's sea, would smile upon this sea of strife, and say, "Peace, be still." Jesus must love any Scriptural means to unite all His true children heart and hand in one beautiful, grand, glorious effort of evangelization. I would love what he loves. May all who name His name soon see eye to eye in his cause.

A LIFE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

THE HEALTH OF NEW-YORK.

Excess of Mortality in this City—What Causes it, and How it may be Remedied.

INTERESTING REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE STATE ASSEMBLY.

The Committee of the Assembly of this State on the Incorporation of Cities and Villages, to which was referred the bill introduced by Mr. JAQUES, entitled "An act concerning the public health of the counties of New-York, Kings and Richmond, and for other purposes," have submitted to that body an interesting and valuable report, a full synopsis of which we present to our readers, regretting that its extreme length precludes its insertion *verbatim* in our columns.

For several years past the Legislature has been memoralized by various societies and individuals of the City of New-York respecting its sanitary condition, representing that City to be subject to extraordinary sources of sickness and mortality, and asking for such alteration in the laws relating thereto as will cause them to conform to the system pursued with such good results in other places. The movement originated in the New-York Academy of Medicine, by which Association, in 1856, the Legislature was petitioned for certain modifications of the Health law. The memorial from that body expresses the opinion that

"A large portion of the annual mortality of this City results from diseases whose causes are more or less within control, but which are totally unchecked by any public administration of proper sanitary precautions, and that from this neglect, in addition to a very great and unnecessary loss of life, the City and State endure an incalculable detriment in their commercial and moral interests."

The petition was renewed the following year, but no action was taken. At length, in 1858, the public attention being more fully awakened to the subject, the Senate appointed a Committee to investigate the facts relating thereto, whose report fully sustained all the statements of the undue mortality of the City. The bill nevertheless failed to become a law.

An examination of the sanitary statistics of the City for the past year not only confirms all that has been alleged respecting the condition of its public health, but demonstrates that this is still on the descending grade. The ratio of its mortality to its population is that of one to 36.9 per annum, while in Brooklyn it is one to 40.2; in Boston, one to 48.1; in Baltimore, one to 50.2; in Providence, one to 52.9; and Philadelphia only one to 63.6. If New-York had the past year been as healthy as Philadelphia, 9,071 lives would have been saved and taking the calculation of Dr. PLAYFAIR—that for every death there are twenty-eight cases of disease—253,988 people suffered the pangs and cost of sickness which might have been avoided An able statistician of New-York has prepared a table which shows that the excess of mortality in each Ward, over that of the same population in the State, ranges from 53 in the Second Ward to 1,608 in the Twelfth.

The same authority states that the causes which make New-York City so unhealthy have the greatest effect upon the young. In Surrey, England, 10 children in every 86 under the age of one year died; in London, 1 in every 5; in *New-York* 10 in every 26; making the mortality of children in New-York double that of London. So, also, it appears that while New-York State has the *least* mortality of any State or country of its size in the world, New-York City has the greatest of any city, large or small.

CAUSES OF EXCESSIVE MORTALITY.

The facts stated are the more surprising when we learn that this excessive amount of sickness and mortality may be attributed chiefly to the utter neglect of those public sanitary precautions and administrations whose preventive efficiency modern science has established and demonstrated. Medical men divide the public sources of disease (as distinguished from the strictly personal or individual) into two classes: 1st—Those arising from causes external to the dwelling, and, 2d—Those from causes *developed within the dwelling*. To the former class belong all such external influences as marsh miasms, and circumstances producing epidemics, such as yellow fever, &c. To the other class belong a much larger array of diseases, equally fatal and abundant in cities where hygienic measures are neglected. To the latter class is due a large proportion of the great increase of mortality of the last few years in New-York. The tables of the Senate report exhibit this fact in the most striking manner. By these tables cholera infantum exhibits an increased ratio of mortality of 250 per cent. from 1851 to 1857 over that from 1811 to 1820; cholera morbus an increased ratio of 100 per cent. in the same period over that from 1804 to 1810; diarrhœa 1,000 per cent.; dropsy of the head 600 per cent. The most striking instance, however, of the unnatural increase of disease is that of *congestion of the brain*, as will be seen by the following figures taken from the City Inspector's report:

DEATHS FROM CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN IN NEW-YORK CITY.

From 1804 to 1819 inclusive (15 years)	none
From 1820 to 1838 inclusive (18 years)	50
From 1839 to 1852 inclusive (14 years)	477
From 1853 to 1855 inclusive (3 years)	1,576

Many of the diseases enumerated in the tables referred to are the direct result of deficient ventilation and sunlight, filth of person and domicil, cellar dampness and darkness, innutritious food, foul gases, &c. It is stated that nearly 20,000 persons in the City live under ground.

In searching for the reasons of this extraordinary mortality when contrasted with that of other cities inferior in topographical and climatic position and in facilities for drainage and pure water, the answer comes from various quarters—*the almost entire absence of scientific sanitary supervision.*

The sanitary affairs of London, of Paris, of Philadelphia, Boston and other cities are supervised and directed by medical men of high standing, *and in every case* with the most salutary and economical results.

HEALTH ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

With these principles and their practical results in view, the Committee next ask attention to the protective health arrangements of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. In the absence of any internal sanitary supervision in the former City, there are yet in its municipal Government three separate and distinct departments appointed to exercise a cure over the public health.

First—*The Board of Health*, composed of the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen *ex-officio*.

Second—The *Commissioners of Health*, consisting of six persons.

Third—The *City Inspector's Department*, comprising the City Inspector, twenty-two Health Wardens, a Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, with twenty-two Street Inspectors, a Bureau of Records and Statistics, a Bureau of Markets, and a Bureau for the inspection of Weights and Measures.

The number of individuals thus directly and indirectly concerned in the care of the public health is about one hundred and twelve, yet the Committee show that there is not one who feels it to be required of him to use any effort whatever to check the diseases which annually carry an excess of many thousands to the grave.

The members of the Board of Health are elected without the slightest reference to sanitary matters; they are simply Aldermen and Councilmen, without a medical man among them. The duties of the Health Commissioners pertain solely to quarantine affairs and to seasons of epidemic.

"They have no power to regulate the sanitary inspection of the City. Respecting the City Inspector's Department, a late head of it declared before the Senate Committee: 'I believe that, inasmuch as this professional knowledge is in no manner connected with the duties of City Inspector, directly or indirectly, I hold it to be perfectly ridiculous to urge the idea of a medical qualification.'"

Admitting for argument's sake the correctness of the opinion expressed by the late City Inspector, that *the health laws are the most perfect for sanitary regulation of any city in the Union ever contemplated*, the question naturally arises, Why, then, is it, that the City, possessing such laws, has the heaviest proportionate mortality of all? The Committee think an answer may be found in a single fact connected with the administration of those laws—an answer shadowed forth in the testimony from which the above opinion is taken, viz.: That the execution of them has not for many years been confided to minds competent to appreciate either their nature or their value. From the year of its organization—about 1804—till 1844, the City Inspector was almost invariably possessed of a medical education. Since that period the incumbents have invariably been without the requisite medical knowledge, and soon after this change of policy took place, commenced that remarkable exodus from European States which has brought to the port of New-York over two and a half millions of people, including those from famine-stricken Ireland, with the terrible accompaniments of typhus fever and small-pox.

Another important fact relating to the City Inspector's Department must not be overlooked. Notwithstanding its duties in relation to the public health were thus neglected, yet there have been added to it, from time to time, several other functions of an entirely incongruous character. The duties of a Health Department in such a City as New-York, if properly constituted and arranged, would possess a magnitude and importance sufficient to occupy the time and talents of the best educated men to be found in the ranks of the medical profession.

OPINIONS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The Committee think there is thus demonstrated the necessity for a thorough change in the Health Department of the City of New-York, so as to elicit a more active and intelligent supervision and execution of the important provisions of law committed to it. Should there be still in any mind a doubt of this necessity it will be removed by the perusal of the following opinions expressed by the public authorities themselves. The following paragraph is from the "Report of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health in 1849," of which Governor MORGAN was an efficient member, and one of the signers of the report:

"The labors of your Committee during the past appalling season of sickness and death, and the awful scenes of degradation, misery and filth developed to them by their researches, have brought into full view the fact that *we have no sanitary police* worthy of the name; that we are unprotected by that watchful regard over the public health which common sense dictates to be necessary for the security of our lives, the maintenance of the City's reputation, and the preservation of the interests of the inhabitants. To no other work should the authorities address themselves more earnestly than the *establishment of a thoroughly organized medical police, at whose head should be an active and experienced medical man.*"

The following resolution was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislature by the Board of Supervisors of New-York, March 30, 1858:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, an imperative necessity exists for such improvements in the details of the City Inspector's Department and in the qualifications of its executive officers as are dictated by the modern progress of science; and that a legislative enactment to this effect would add greatly to usefulness and efficiency, and meet with the approval of the great body of our fellow-citizens. Lastly, the subject of sanitary reform in the City of New-York was brought to the notice of this Legislature by His Excellency the Governor, in his last annual message, in the following words: "I recommend to your careful attention the highly important subject of the public health, especially in the City of New-York. A considerable personal experience obtained in an official capacity during the prevalence of epidemic cholera in 1849, convinced me that the absence of scientific sanitary supervision was even then a great defect in its municipal organization." To convince the Legislature of the necessity of a sanitary reform we need only give an enumeration of the occupations of the Health Wardens now in office. Of the twenty-two, one is a clerk, one a speculator, one an emigrant runner, one a barkeeper, one a policy dealer, one a plumber, one a stone mason, two bricklayers, one a ship-carpenter, two house-carpenters, one a hatter, one a laborer, one livery-stable keeper, one a barber, three rumsellers, one a carman, one a butcher, and one, until his appointment as Health Warden, had no business or occupation."

PECUNIARY AND MORAL ECONOMY OF HEALTH MEASURES.

In the City Inspector's report for the year 1850 it is stated that the loss in that year of more than five thousand of our citizens and more than ten millions of dollars might have been prevented, had the laws of life and health, the causes of disease, and the means of prevention been more known and observed. In his report for 1851 he says further: "We had 7,340 deaths in the City of New-York in the year 1851 *which might have been prevented.* He states also that according to the rules of Mr. FARR, the Registrar-General of Great Britain, 15,040 were constantly sick during the past year unnecessarily.

The physical vigor of the people is one of the strongest defences against pauperism, bankruptcy and demoralization. From whichever way we will, we see the intimacy, we might almost say the mutual dependence of health and morals on physical serenity and political prosperity.

In the report made to the Legislature, in 1857, by a special committee appointed "to investigate the condition of tenement-houses and their occupants," we find the following:

"In one building, 110 families are gathered, some of them numbering eight or ten members, occupying one close apartment, and huddled indiscriminately in damp, foul cellars, to breathe the air of which is to inhale disease. Indeed, no language could faithfully depict the sufferings and misery witnessed even in the hurried visits paid to these hot beds of immorality, drunkenness, debauchery and disease."

Again:

"In the houses visited by your Committee, sights were presented to them alike startling and painful to behold. Young faces, haggard with want, and bearing that peculiar look of premature age imparted by early sin; peered at them from every corner; misery and vice in their most repulsive features met them at every step. Scarcely an apartment was free from disease, and the blighting curse of drunkenness had fallen upon almost every family.

There is, moreover, no Municipal Medical Board that takes legal cognizance of the mischiefs under consideration, nor an intelligent medical police to execute existing sanitary ordinances, so as to supplement the insufficiency of mere moral force."

INFLUENCE OF EMIGRATION ON MORTALITY.

The assertion is often made, and has recently been repeated in a semi-official form, that the extra mortality of New-York is due to the influx of unacclimated foreigners. To this apology for the excessive death pressure upon its population, we find answer that, however correct such allegations may have been in former years, there was no sanitary system in operation, as there should have been, to meet these emergencies; but that for the past five years the alleged causes have in a great measure ceased, though the proportionate mortality has not diminished.

While concurring in the statement of the baleful influences of the apartments into which the emigrants are thrown on arrival, the deficiencies of fresh air, &c., all these but demonstrate the necessity of a radical change in the sanitary arrangements of the health district. Let the Legislature at least make the effort at improvement, and if the experience of other and worse places is of any value, we may hope to see the pride of our State redeemed from this disgrace which now weighs heavily upon her.

THE IMPORTANCE TO THE STATE AND COUNTRY OF A SOUND CONDITION OF HEALTH IN THE DISTRICT.

A sound state of the public health in the district proposed by this bill, is a question of great importance, not only to the inhabitants of the district itself, but of scarcely less to all the rest of the State, and indeed of all the other sections of the Union, for it is the commercial centre of the State and country. The $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 worth of clothing which is there made up from the rude material and distributed throughout the land, is but one item of the long list of personal connections which the people of the country bear to the people of the district; and when it is remembered that the hands by which much of the clothing is manufactured may be covered with the pustules of the small-pox, or that it may be made up in rooms which are at the same time the workshops and chambers of people afflicted with that or some other contagious disease, it is at once seen how intimate and extensive are the interests which the whole country have in its sanitary integrity.

QUARANTINE.

While the importance of quarantine restriction against exotic diseases cannot be doubted, it is a generally admitted fact that such restrictions *alone* cannot be relied upon as sufficient, unless the local hygienic regulations, and an efficient sanitary police within the City, vigilantly guard against the localizing causes and the earliest germ of the maladies. The first great advocate of our quarantine regulations, the distinguished Dr. RICHARD BAILEY, declared that "New-York may be rendered as healthy a City as any place under the sun; and when a more rigid sanitary police prevails, and the nuisances with which the City abounds are corrected, you will hear no more of the ravages of particular diseases."

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The mutterings of another storm have reached us from across the Atlantic, and the cholera has appeared, though but in a single case, during the past season at quarantine. While all unnecessary alarm on this subject should be avoided, yet the plainest dictates of prudence bid us prepare for any emergency; and from the descriptions given us of the two principal portions of the proposed Health District, they were never in a condition more fitted for the easy reception and promotion of that fatal scourge against which thorough domiciliary and civic cleanliness and purification are the only safeguards.

In the opinion of the Committee no bill has ever been presented to the Legislature, based upon sounder views of public policy, or more urgently demanded by the welfare of the people, than the Health bill which we have now the honor to report for the action of the House, and we earnestly recommend its speedy passage into a law.

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

Steamship Economy—Improved Iron and Steel Manufacture—Mayor Wood on Engineering—Sub-Marine Apparatus—Iron Bridges—The Best Railroad Track.

The English steamer *Thetis* is running with one quarter the coal consumed by ordinary vessels of the same power and tonnage, which is rather better protection than Government subsidies.

A Railway station indicator, for cars, has been devised by Mr. LIERNUR, of Mobile, which exhibits in each car a sign bearing the name of each next station. A projection at the side of the rail moves a rod in the car, which changes the signs in the proper order. On many lines where the officials are proverbially negligent as to calling out the names of stations, such an instrument would be especially valuable to strangers.

FOWKES' steam plow, a new and much-improved machine, on the general plan which attracted so much attention here, last season, is now building at Cincinnati, and will be ready for the coming season. It will have more power, and less weight, than the first, wrought iron being substituted for cast iron in many places. No expense will be spared to make the machine capable of thoroughly testing the value of the arrangement.

A new process of making malleable iron, or iron castings reduced to a malleable or partial wrought-iron nature, by decarbonizing them after they are cast, has been introduced successfully by Prof. EATON, at Elizabethport, N. J. The usual process is, to heat them for eight or nine days in succession, in combination with oxide of iron, the oxygen taking the carbon out of them. The new method is, to use the white oxide of *zinc*, which requires but forty hours' maintenance of heat, costs less, leaves the iron clean, and may be performed with greater accuracy. At the same time, metallic zinc distils from the oxide, and is collected by a water bath.

In exemplifying our national character, in a recent speech, Mayor WOOD told the old story about a friend "recently returned from Europe," riding in a car with a bigoted Englishman, who believed in nothing American, and particularly remarked the speed of British locomotives. When they arrived at London, the Yankee pointed out to the astonished John Bull a Norris American locomotive at the head of the train. The facts which spoil the story are: First, that no American engine has been running in England for fifteen or twenty years; second, the Norris engines taken to England (in 1837) never ran to London; third, they were made for working on heavy inclines, and never ran fast. The Norris engine of to-day is a very much improved machine, compared with the little affairs of that early time.

SUBMARINE EXPLORER.

A considerable improvement in this apparatus has been perfected by Mr. RYERSON. The dixing-bell is double, the space between the two shells being filled with compressed air, which is used as required for respiration, and for regulating the ascent. There is also a spray pump, throwing in spray, which absorbs the carbonic acid breathed out by the men. The spray also gives up its air, which has, it appears, an excess of oxygen. Chemical tests show remarkable results. One sample of air, taken from a bell after being so much breathed by six persons that candles went out in it, contained 100 parts oxygen, 6 carbonic acid, 8 nitrogen, and 76 vapor. After the spray pump had worked ten minutes, the candles and breathing freshened, and the exhausted air contained 100 of oxygen, 26 carbonic acid, 1.5 nitrogen, and 72.5 aqueous vapor.

The Bessemer process of converting cast-iron while melted, fresh from the furnace, into cast-steel and wrought-iron, is, to a great extent, successful. Cast-iron has an excess of carbon, a part of which is expelled—leaving enough to constitute steel—by blowing air into the melted iron; the oxygen of the air unites with and burns out the carbon. Thus cast-steel costs very little more than cast-iron. Wrought-iron is made by burning out nearly all the carbon from the melted cast-iron, by the same process. This branch of the Bessemer process is not yet perfected. The old way of making cast-steel is to reduce the pig-iron to wrought-iron by the puddling-furnace and the refining-hammer, which expels nearly all the carbon, and then infusing fresh carbon enough to make steel of it by another and expensive process—heating the iron for days together in contact with pure carbon. The Bessemer steel is drawn down by the hammer like other steel, after casting. Its quality is excellent. Of this there is the most abundant evidence. It is strange that the improvement is not adopted in this country, especially since it is an established branch of manufacture, both in England and on the Continent. Some such process as this—substituting a cheap chemical operation for expensive labor—would render us independent of the world in the supply of iron and steel.

IMPROVED IRON BRIDGES.

Messrs. A. & P. ROBERTS, of Philadelphia, whose wrought iron manufactures have long been standard, are now making the well-known Whipple Bridge for railways, &c. We do not here propose to discuss the plans of iron bridges. Suffice it to say that this one, after long trial, has proved reliable. But the quality of material and workmanship is, after all, the most important consideration. In these particulars the house mentioned possesses especial facilities, and has introduced important improvements. The signal causes of failure in wrought-iron structures are, first, imperfect *welds*. Therefore, the Messrs. ROBERTS do not trust to welds; they place none whatever in the vital parts of the structure. All tension rods are rolled in one continuous piece. The second cause of failure is bad fits. When by reason of inaccurate workmanship, parts that are designed to fit, do not quite touch each other, or have not a full bearing, excessive and often breaking strain is thrown upon other parts. Such results are especially liable to occur in bridge building, and are particularly hazardous. In the bridges mentioned the best machine fits are designed to prevent this defect. 3. The want of uniformity in iron may bring breaking strains on weak but apparently sound parts. This may be avoided by great care in the manufacture. The best material is not only used, but fairly used, that each part may do its assigned work and no more. One of the bridges on the Beaver Meadow line has been erected four years, where it has carried 20,000 tons of coal, &c., per week, and the heaviest equipment, without showing signs of weakness. There are others on the Northern Pennsylnania and the Lehigh Valley lines. One is now building of 160 feet span for the Illinois Central.

RAILROAD TRACK.

Probably the very best variety of permanent way known, considering quality and cost, for use in this country, is that of W. B. ADAMS of London; it is extensively used in England and India. The rail is very deep—from 5 to 7 inches—but the web, or vertical portion, is extremely thin, so that the weight is not greater than that of the common rail. This gives it immense vertical stiffness. It is held up and in place by two longitudinal sticks of timber, say 6 inches square each, which are firmly bolted through the rail to either side of it. It is for obvious reasons called the sandurtch rail. These longitudinal timbers form the sleepers, and give an ample and continuous bearing *where it is wanted*, right under the load. They also preserve the lateral stiffness of the rail. So deep is the rail that it cannot bead in detail, *i. e.* under each wheel—therefore its bearing is distributed over a very large space on the timber, and it does not crush into the timber. Nor do the timbers tend to get loose. We have seen the bolts taken out, and the timbers pried off from the rail with a bar, so tightly did they adhere to it. They seem to rust on, making a truly *permanent* way. Cross sleepers are dispensed with, except at the joints, where the ordinary "fish" splices or some of their modifications are employed to preserve the continuity and strength of the adjacent rail ends. But the great feature is yet to be mentioned. The rail is double-headed. When the top is worn out, the whole mass, side timbers and all, have but to be turned over to furnish a *new* track. Double-headed rails, held by short chairs, on the common English plan, wear out nearly as fast on the bottom as on the top. But this rail, resting on ballast only, is not at all injured. And the shape of the bottom head, instead of the American flat foot, is practically quite as good as to stiffness. Thus, for the price of one rail, we have two. The system does not cost more, after the appliances for fitting it up are prepared, than a fair cross-sleeper track. The only objectionable feature is that the drainage of a mud track would not be so good as with cross-sleepers. With good ballast, however, this is not an objection of moment. We think this track, at the end of ten years, would have saved *one-half* the repair expenses of way, and a large proportion of those of equipment, as well as considerable fuel. When repair expenses of track are twenty-five cents for every mile run by each train, the importance of economy is obvious. This form of permanent way has been for some time before the American Railway public. We should like to know why it has not yet been adopted in *a single instance*. There is no patent on any part of it, and the rolling-mill people would be only too glad to make the rails. If there is any valid objection against this system, we should like to hear it. If there is not, then we submit that it is eminently poor economy not to adopt it, or at least to experiment with it.

The Church for Deaf Mutes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following touching appeal was written by a deaf mute, four years ago. The church for which he asks has been secured. It is situated in Eighteenth-street, a little west of the Fifth-avenue. Its services are so arranged as to accommodate deaf mutes and others willing to aid them. In this way a sufficient income is derived to sustain the Rector and pay current expenses. In connection with this church, the deaf mutes have a weekly evening lecture upon matters of general interest, and a library. Situations for those out of employment are found. Aid is extended to those who need it, in times of sickness and trouble. In short, this church seeks, in every way consistent with its means, to do good among the graduates of our institutions. $10,000 will place it upon a sure basis. The church, on the ground of its special mission among deaf mutes, asks that this sum may be made up by the benevolent of this community. An effort is on foot to obtain one hundred subscriptions of $100 each, payable when the whole amount shall be secured. Thirteen have been received. Communications may be addressed to Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector, No. 9 West Eighteenth-street.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1860.

APPEAL OF A DEAF-MUTE.

GENEROUS PEOPLE: We come to ask aid of you. The people of our State have kindly given us the means of education. We have a large and noble institution, we have teachers, we have books. When we leave our school and go about among the people, we can talk with them by writing and spelling with our fingers, but we have no church in which we can worship God. If we go into your church we cannot hear and understand your speaking preachers. We want to have a church in which we can worship God with praying and preaching in our language, of signs, but we have not enough money to pay for a church. Will you help us? God will reward you, for the Bible says:

"He that hath pity on the poor lendeth unto the Lord, *and that which he hath given will he pay him again.*" A DEAF-MUTE.

Bogus No-Sunday Petition.

ALBANY, Friday, March 30, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A German gentleman of New-York, who does not train in the Lindenmuller Company, a little curious about the Anti-Sunday Petition of his countrymen, gives me the following results of his investigation this morning. The whole number of signatures claimed to be attached to the petition varies from 10,000 to 100,000! The actual number is 4 805. Of these, 317 are appended to a MS. petition addressed to the Governor, and purport to be the signatures of "*Citizens of the City of New-York.*" These names he compared with the New-York *Directory*, and it is ascertained that *eleven* are genuine—including five saloon-keepers and grocers; but that *three hundred and six out of three hundred and seventeen are not to be found!*

Among the signatures in the larger list are many obvious forgeries: for example—"*Horace Greely*, No. 95 Elizabeth-street," has not the poor merit of being spelled accurately. Other equally unfortunate errors abound. This ought to dispose of the No-Sunday Petition, and of the opposition to the bill for suppressing the Sunday theatres. They are the known centres of many vices and crimes. This bogus petition must now be added to the catalogue of iniquities for which they are responsible. K.

Chicago Hotels, &c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York *Herald* of a recent date contains a letter purporting to come from "Our Chicago Correspondent," in which the capacity of several prominent hotels in this city is enumerated. The statement of that correspondent is calculated to give a very erroneous impression in regard to the real facts in the case. The Richmond House, for instance, is put down as capable of accommodating 275 persons. Now, the Richmond can entertain in good style 400 persons; 275 is the capacity of the house on ordinary occasions, when there is no particular necessity for crowding the guests a little. Besides, the hosts of the Richmond are also the keepers of the Hyde Park House, a splendid new Summer Hotel, located on the Lake shore, about five miles south of the Court-House. This house will accommodate 200 persons in good style, and is easily reached by cars, which pass it every hour in the day, consuming not over twelve or fifteen minutes of time. This house is in no way inferior to the Richmond, which, as many New-Yorkers who have traveled in these parts can testify, is second to none in the Western States. H.

BUSINESS AT LAWRENCE.—The new Pemberton Mill will, it is said, be completed about the first of July next. The building will be larger than the old structure, which was so suddenly destroyed. Wooden pillars will be substituted for the iron supports in the old mills. Nearly all the manufactories have as much as they can do to supply with sufficient rapidity their articles of manufacture. A few of the establishments sometimes keep running in the evening. Everything betokens a very successful business season in Lawrence during the summer months—a circumstance which, so far as material prosperity can do it, will greatly mitigate the effect of the disaster that occurred in that city on the 10th of January last.—*Boston Transcript.*

OBITUARY.

Rev. Cephas Washburn, the pioneer preacher of Arkansas, died at Little Rock, March 17, aged 79 years. He went to Arkansas more than thirty years ago, a missionary under the American Board, to the Cherokees, and lived among them until 1840, when he removed to Benton County, where he remained until about 1857, when he removed to Fort Smith, and became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. At the time of his death he was traveling as an evangelist of the State.

Rev. Dr. T. C. Thornton, President of Madison College, Mississippi, died at Sharon, March 22.

PERSONAL.

Benj. H. Brewster, Esq., of Philadelphia counsel for the claimant of the alleged fugitive slave Moses, was complimented with a serenade on Friday evening, and made a speech to his friends. In that speech the following passage occurred: "This institution of domestic servitude is a great political necessity—social and commercial necessity—and I will also add that I firmly believe it to be politically right, socially right, and morally right. It is the law of God as well as the law of man. It requires no defence."

The Boston *Transcript* says, that Mr. John McNeil, of Hillsboro', N. H., has been appointed to a lucrative office in the Boston Custom-house. This gentleman is a cousin to Gen. Pierce, and was the only blood relation of the Ex-President in office, at the commencement of Mr. Buchanan's term. Mr. McNeil was one of the first persons removed by Collector Austin, and now his name is on the first list of appointments made by Collector Whitney.

The Philadelphia papers announce the appearance, in that city, of a new dramatic reader, Miss Leonore Ashley, of New-York. The *Inquirer* says: "This lady will only read once in this city. She will then proceed to Baltimore and Washington. Although but little publicity has been given to this event, the fact that Leonore Ashley is the daughter of a distinguished citizen of New-York is known in many circles, and will excite curiosity."

Brigham Young has furnished Rev. Elias Nason, of Medford, Mass., the following facts concerning his personal history: "I was born in Whittingham, Windham County, Vermont, June 1, 1801. I have, living, four brothers—John, Phineas H., and Joseph, older than myself, and Lorenzo D., younger, and a sister named Nancy, all of whom live in the Great Salt Lake City. My father's name was John. He was born in Hopkinton, Middlesex County, Mass."

Mr. Douglas E. Jerrold, a son of Douglas Jerrold, is visiting Charleston. He has placed his drawings on public exhibition. Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, the author of the *South Side View of Slavery*; Rev. Dr. Blagden, of the Old South Church, Boston; Rev. Dr. Todd, author of the *Student's Manual*, and Rev. Gardiner Spring, of New-York, are in the same city.

Hon. E. B. Hart, Surveyor of this port, left for Europe in the *Fulton* on Saturday. We understand he will be absent only a few weeks, returning in season to be examined by the Investigating Committee at Washington, if his testimony should be desired.

The statue of John Adams, to be erected in Mount Auburn Cemetery, has arrived at Boston from Leghorn. Accompanying it were a set of statues of Christ and his Apostles, purchased in Italy for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Boston.

Miss Caroline Ransom has just completed a portrait of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, which will be included in the coming exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

Messrs. George Money and Jacob M. Manning, of Boston, have been elected Overseers of Harvard College, to fill vacancies.

It is in contemplation to erect a monument in New-Bedford in memory of the late Rev. Mr. Hennis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a recent monthly meeting of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance in Boston, two agents of the Society narrated sundry incidents of the temperance movement, and both agreed that much

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY English basement house, in Bergen st., Brooklyn, second house above 5th-av.; has two kitchens, vaults under side walk, and 14 rooms; will paint and put in thorough repair; the size of the house is 20 by 40 feet; lot 20 by 100 feet; rent $300 to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

Will sell for cash or trade.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY brick and basement house No. 80 East 16th st., with all the modern improvements; conservatory attached, and 66 years' lease of lot. Terms easy. Inquire for permission to see the house of L. H. LENT, No. 848 Broadway, and for terms, of GEO. W. TAYLOR, at P. Callaghan's, No. 20 Nassau st., third story.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE THREE-STORY and attic, high-stoop house, No. 61 7th-av., near 14th-st., finished complete throughout; will rent for ten per cent. on the cost. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MARBLE BASEment and brick mansion house No. 20 Concord-st., Brooklyn, together with over four lots of ground. House 44 feet front by 55 feet deep, built by day's work under the immediate superintendence of the late owner, has solid oak staircase, and solid mahogany doors on parlor story, strong brick partition walls and cemented cellars. A large green-house is attached well stocked with choice plants. Grounds 55 feet front by 205 feet deep, tastefully laid out as a flower garden. Oil cloths, gas fixtures and parlor pier mirrors sold with the house. Possession given immediately if required. For cards of admission to view the premises apply at the office of BACH'S SONS & CO., Farman-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW two-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, situated on Pacific-st., between Clermont and Carlton avs., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible locations in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $3,800; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owners, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC GOTHIC frame house, filled in with brick, containing nine rooms, cellar and attic, with two lots of ground 25x200, situated on 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; enriched cornices and centres, marble mantels, gas throughout, newly finished and papered throughout; piazza, courtyard in front 30 feet deep. The neighborhood is flateless and suitable for a respectable family. Price $3,800; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is 21x36, with extension 14x18. Apply to G. M. MERRIELEES, No. 51 Liberty-st

5,000 ACRES NEW-JERSEY LAND, well wooded, between New-York and Philadelphia, near the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile from navigation. Soil is loam underlaid with clay; climate as early as Baltimore. Price very low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN TORREY, Jr., at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 51 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE house containing ten rooms, with four lots of ground attached, on the north side of 155th-st., near Broadway, Carmansville, within five minutes' walk of cars, boat or stages; possession given immediately; rent $350. Apply to J. & H. JONES & CO., Nos. 38 & 40 White-st., EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., or to J. C. GRAFF, Carmansville.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown-stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and extra well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, between Madison and 4th avs., two beautiful four-story stone-front houses, finished with rosewood and black walnut doors, stairs, &c.; size 25x69 feet; also, two four-story stone-front houses in 39th-st., north side and west of Lexington-av. Terms easy. A large part may be left on mortgage. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BETWEEN 38th and 39th sts., a large four-story house, 27 feet front and 186 feet deep, fine brown-stone front, with portico stoop; 16-inch party walls, 14 feet below the curb; three large rooms on each floor furnished with the best of all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE two snug 2-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars, are in good order, and contain gas. Ridgewood water. Prices, $3 400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 352 State-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY-PLACE—A house, barn and 14 full lots, in Park-av., near Tompkins av., Brooklyn; improvements rent for $450, and the lots are in a rapidly-improving neighborhood; three City Railroads run within a few rods of the lots; price $14,000. Inquire of or address the owner, F. J. BEAN, No. 142 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

PROPERTY ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE. —The elegant house No. 15 West 37th-st., next to the Spring, built by day's work; will be sold for less than its value; rented till 1st May next at $2,000. For cards of admission, apply to JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW 4-STORY STONE-FRONT house, No. 115 West 34th-st.; contains all the latest improvements; cannot be surpassed in style or workmanship; rosewood doors, walnut stairs, &c.; size, 22x60 feet; lot, 152 feet deep, with or without stable privilege. Apply on the premises of D. SCHOUNMAKER.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, brown stone house and lot No. 102 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av., in complete order, and replete with every modern convenience; built by the owner for his own particulars. For particulars, apply to J. MYERS OWENS, on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY-HILL—ONE NEW first-class four-story, brown-stone-front house No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; hard-wood doors on the parlor story, and mahogany blinds in front; size, 21x55. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME COTtage on 74st-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also to let, a large house on 152d-st., near the H. R. R. depôt. Also a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also a three-story house, on West 31st-st., with all modern improvements; rent $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADIson-square, in 23d-st., a brown-stone English-basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take $17,500, without the furniture. A mortgage for $10 000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD PREMISES NO 163 Mercer-st., 9 years unexpired from May 1, 1860, with 21 years' renewal; also, lot on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, between 109th and 110th sts.; lot on 114th-st., north side between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of M. P. MASON, No. 9 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—VERY choice locations, viz.: The three-story Philadelphia brick Nos. 174 and 176 Fort Green-place, (late Cantonst.,) within a few steps of the Fulton av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 19 Nassau-st, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 159 WEST TWENTYthird st., a marble front, three-story high, basement house, three rooms deep, with modern improvements; will be sold low, and the greater part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to THOMAS W. WATERMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS —Two first-class brown-stone houses, on 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; size 20x48 feet, lot 100 feet; three stories and basement, and high stoops, with all of the modern improvements. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 415 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR TERM OF years, to suit applicant, the substantial four-story brown stone front house, No. 54 Leonard-st.; lot 25 by 103 feet 6 inches. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or C. W. SCHAFFER, No. 592 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st., 25x65; lot 126.6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x32.6 with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. R. COERLIES, on the premises.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money. No objection to a good class of tenementhouses. THOS. MACFARLAN, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. ROAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A store and dwelling in good order and well located for business, with one acre of land attached, in the town of Eastchester. Apply to WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO., No. 218 Front-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE NEW first-class four-story house No. 14 West 36th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. House 22x52; lot 25x98. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to CLARKSON & CO., 48 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—NINE LOTS on 130th and 131st sts., and west side of 4th-av., Harlem, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four-story brown-stone front house; lot 25x105. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes, to let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIFTH HOUSE FROM THE corner of 3d-av. and 10th-st., south side. The house is new, with the modern improvements. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE house with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 78 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water throughout; lot 25 by 100. Price $2,600.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD property and beautiful cottage residence on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 18th-st., (known as Nos. 63 and 65 Union place) now one of the most desirable locations in the City, either for private residence or business. The lot is 53x140 feet; the house is double, with separate entrances from the street and avenue, and built for separate residences. The whole front, 53x70 feet, can be improved without disturbing the present building. The lease is renewable until 1914. For further particulars, or for cards of admission to view the premises, apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 35th-st.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

ALSO A farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 19th, 34th and 37th sts.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Lots on 59th, 79th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 115th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. A. K. FOSTER & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—FORECLOSURE OF MORTgage.—Sale by order of the Supreme Court, at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn, house and lot No. 32 Woodhull-st.; lot 20x100, house 20x40. English basement, Philadelphia front brick, brown-stone trimmings, marbl mantels, range, gas and water in house; location private, about five blocks from Hamilton-av. Ferry, near Hicks-st. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage three years at 7 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH THE FURNIture, the four-story brown-stone house No. 333 West 22d-st; one of the best locations in the City; has the modern improvements and will be sold a bargain, or rented to a small private family, with a part of the furniture. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, office A. L. Ely, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH ONE OR MORE acres of ground, or without, if preferred. The house is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, within five minutes' walk from two stage routes, and 2½ miles from Williamsburgh ferry. Apply to Mr. BROWN, confectionery, inside Peck-slip ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DELATANTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—The three-story brick dwelling-houses Nos. 159, 161 and 163 Livingston-st., Brooklyn; will be sold low to close an estate if early application be made to WM. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO BROWN-STONE front houses, four stories, high stoop, on West 47th-st., near 5th-av., the seventh and ninth houses west of the avenue. Inquire of E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers st.

50 CHOICE LOTS IN HARLEM, ON graded streets, ready for immediate improvement, between 2d and 4th avs., near the railroad depôts and steamboat landings, rapidly increasing in value. Low prices and easy terms. D. S. DUNCOMB, 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ALL DEscriptions of real estate, in City and country. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate, and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE IN EIGHTEENTH-ST., near the Clarendon, full size and in complete order, at a bargain. Early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New York, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 150 EAST 18TH-ST. will be sold at a very low price on application to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—LOT NO. 143 READE-ST., BETWEEN Greenwich-st. and West Broadway. Apply to KIDDER BROTHERS, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS ON 2D-AV. AND 43D ST. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

133 ACRES FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL.—Two miles east of New-Hamburgh Station, the property formerly owned by O. S. Fowler. The improvements consist of large stone mansion, three stories and basement, containing over 60 rooms: has water throughout and is being put in complete order. Also, one large two-story stone and basement house; one cottage, one farm house, three barns, carriage-house, greenhouse, ice house, &c. The place is one of the best fruit farms in the State, having over 10,000 fruit trees of the choicest kinds, together with a large number of currant and blackberry bushes, grape vines, &c. The stock would be sold with the place, if required; or the large house sold with 30 acres. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARRISON, Westchester County, a place of from 50 to 150 acres. This place is believed to possess superior attractions for any one desiring a handsome country residence or an excellent farm. There is a dwelling-house and suitable out-buildings, all in good repair. The land is well fenced and watered by a stream of living water, and contains a small amount of wood land. There is also a thrifty apple orchard of grafted fruit just coming into bearing. The place borders for a considerable distance a very handsome sheet of water. It is situated about 3½ miles from White Plains, in an excellent neighborhood, near good schools and churches. Terms easy. RICHARD B. CARPENTER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, FURNISHED, on Long Island Sound, within fifty minutes' ride of the City by the New-Haven Railroad, a large private house, with outbuildings, including a bowling-alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; also, a desirable moderate-sized house, situate near the above, with outbuildings and ten acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness, these places are unequaled. The view from either place embraces a large extent of surrounding country and Sound, from Fort Schuyler eastward. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

LEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class country residence on Llewellyn Park for sale or to rent, in consequence of the owner going abroad. The place is within fourteen miles, or one hour's ride by railroad of the City, and within sight of it; it commands an extraordinary prospect both in extent and beauty. It contains six acres of land with a large and convenient house and stable, both built within two years, together with a fine garden; pure spring water is carried all over the house; gas will be obtainable during the coming year. It is offered for sale or on lease, and either with or without furniture. Apply to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, IN NEW NORTH BROADst., near Parker, the new three-story brick house, Philadelphia front, with a two-story extension; handsomely finished, with marble mantels, gas, water, &c., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) good cellar, and cellar-kitchen. Parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor. The house occupies a lot 30x100 feet, has every convenience, is in a pleasant, airy, healthy locality, and six minutes' walk from the M. & E. R. R. depôt for New-York. It will be completed and ready to occupy on the 20th of April. Rent, $360. Let for only one family. JOHN PROVOST, 192 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS compelling the subscriber to leave Orange, he offers his house and ten acres of land, or house and lot for sale. The house contains thirteen rooms and is within four minutes' walk of the depôt; all necessary outbuildings, an excellent and large kitchen garden, well stocked with many varieties of excellent fruit. The location is as beautiful and pleasant as any one in Orange. For particulars and terms apply on the premises, Prospect-st, Orange, or to L. T. STOWELL, No. 57 Monigomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND situated on the celebrated Andre Hill; for inland scenery cannot be surpassed; perfectly healthy; no fever and ague; churches, stores, schools, &c. For a gentleman's residence, such a spot is seldom to be had. Only a few minutes walk from depôt. Apply to WM. H. BALMER, on the premises, Tappan Town. The Northern Railroad from Jersey City stops there five times daily.

TAPPAN TOWN, Rockland Co.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND—FOR THE SUMmer months, to a small family, part of a new double house, about 10 minutes' walk from Stapleton or Quarantine Landings. House situated on hill slope, high, dry and salubrious, with beautiful views and in the immediate neighborhood of the best walks or drives on the island. Bath in house and stable in rear. Rent moderate. Apply to J. W. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, A HOUSE and 5 lots of ground, fronting on Congress st., within 3 minutes' walk of Congress Spring—2-story house and spacious barn; the premises are in excellent order, and location unequaled. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON River, a country seat, with seventeen acres of land, good improvements; plenty of fruit and shade trees; would exchange in part for New-York or Brooklyn property. Inquire of J. W. RUMSEY, No. 2 Erie Building, New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of depôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnace, range, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. COURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres on mountain side and near to depôt. First-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit, pure soft spring water, hot and cold carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL place on Staten Island, near the Four Corners and the Brewery, with 40 acres, and fine buildings and outbuildings; it is near Factory-ville depôt and Steamboat Landing; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—40 acres; two miles from White Plains; view of Sound; well supplied with fruit and water. Maps may be seen at ALEX. OSTRANDER'S, No. 61 Wall-st., or S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains. If not sold, will be let furnished; farming utensils, etc.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE OR TO Let at Carmansville, house and six lots, water and gas complete; good shade and view of the river; twelve trains a day, five minutes' walk from depôt. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. SULLIVAN, Broadway, corner 28th-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT—AT South Oyster Bay, Long Island. Church and school convenient; fine view of the bay and ocean; shooting and fishing unsurpassed. Apply at the office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co., No. 50 Wall-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER A FURNISHED house beautifully situated at Greenfield Hill, Conn., near Fairfield. Apply to DANIEL BARNES, No. 190 West 22d-st., or address Box 1,089 New-York Post office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE.

This valuable property is situated on the banks of the Raritan River, Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, N. J., near the village of Bound Brook, 35 miles from New-York City, time 1½ hours.

The house cannot be surpassed in its arrangements, has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The workmen's cottage and out-buildings are large and liberally arranged; the fences and improvements around the house are neat showy and substantial; the land lies compactly together; the soil is good and fruitful, with a living stream of water running through it; the neighborhood first-class and healthy; to be appreciated, it must be looked at. If desired, the stock, implements and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Apply to R. M. WALDUCK, northeast corner 6th-av. and 8th-st.; or to JOHN KAVANAH, No. 778 6th-av., New-York City.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry billiard-room, store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

LLEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land. Country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres,
Castlewood a stone mansion, and 5 acres.
Eyrie, Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5 000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Engleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $500 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE country residence, within one mile of the railroad depôt, at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, a modern built cottage house, including basement, with cellars, kitchen, with a range and water heater; two parlors and a dining-room on the first floor, and a broad hall and piazza; on the second floor seven sleeping rooms, with fire-places and closets attached. The two acres of land around the dwelling include a carriage house, and are beautifully ornamented with evergreen, and fruit trees, and shrubbery. The water is abundant, and excellent. The location is elevated and healthy, and the neighborhood refined and intelligent. Trains of cars run almost hourly between New-York and New-Brunswick. Inquire for terms of J. O. TAYLOR, at the Compton House, corner 3d-av. and 24th-st

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—RIVERSIDE, Formerly the country residence of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Is situated just south and in sight of Pittsfield, Mass. The property consists of a fine house, carriage house, barn, workshop, ice house, &c., and twenty acres of the finest land in the Housatonic Valley. The house is fully furnished, and will be disposed of with or without furniture. The property will be sold low on favorable terms, or exchanged. Property unincumbered. Inquire of CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful cottages, varying in size from eight to fifteen rooms; are in complete order. Rents from $200 to $600 per annum.

The localities for attractions and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity.

For further particulars apply to GILBERT HOPKINS, Office No. 37 Fulton st., second floor, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH.—A FINE country seat of about 2 acres of land, beautifully situated and near the Washington Head-quarters. Large modern house replete with every convenience, from which there are fine and extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The grounds are highly embellished; large and beautiful fountain, fruit and ornamental trees; gravel walks, and skirted on four sides with rows of rich evergreens. Price, $10,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with choice evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Price $8,000. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in New-York or vicinity, a tract of land situated in Dingman Township, Pike County, Pennsylvania, near the Owego Turnpike Road. It contains about four hundred and fifteen acres, and borders upon a beautiful lake. The soil is well adapted to farming, well timbered, and convenient to a ready and ample market. Any party desiring property of the kind will be liberally dealt with. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, about 4 miles from the Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Saugerties. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

TO RENT AT THROGG'S NECK—12 MILES from New-York, a large stone house furnished, containing 20 rooms and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Large garden, well stocked with fruit; carriage-house, stable, ice-house filled, bath-house, wharf &c. Lawn of 10 acres well stocked with ornamental trees. Will be rented for the Summer months or the year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, at South Orange, New Jersey about three quarters of a mile from the railroad station, together with sixty-three acres of land. This house is built of Westchester marble, in a superior manner, contains about twelve rooms, exclusive of the basement, and has most of the conveniences of a city dwelling.

For further particulars, address Box No. 1867 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, on the Hudson River, between 210th and 211th sts., three minutes' walk from the depôt. House large and convenient, with water, gas, &c.; grounds containing two and three fifths acres, in terrace lawn. For particulars, apply to A. R. VAN NEST, No. 50 Warren-st., or WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 94 Front-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE WELL-KNOWN AND elegant residence, late of Hon. A. C. Pennington, at Newark, N. J., will be sold at auction April 5, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. For a full description and other particulars, see *Evening Post* and Newark papers, and apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or N. V. S. SCHENCK, Esq., at Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT HART'S CORNER, twenty-four miles from the City Hall, on the Harlem Railroad, a snug place of about 5 acres, near the depôt. The house is two stories, 21x26, extension 13x13; well built and in good order. Also another dwelling-house, good barn and about 50 grafted fruit trees. Price $2,400. Apply to

P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FLUSHING LOTS.—THE FINEST BUILDING sites in the village of Flushing will be sold on liberal terms, or exchanged for improved City property. The land is high, with fine view, and three minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt. Apply to EUGENE T. LYNCH, No. 3 Stone-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET AT MOTT HAVEN—RENT $325—A cottage, containing seven rooms and sub cellar, in good order; extra large lot, filled with fruits and flowers, three minutes from Harlem Bridge, on the old post road, and two minutes' from Harlem Railroad Depôt. Apply at WM. MAGEE'S feed-store, near the premises; or to E. V. DE LANCEY, No. 78 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about ¾ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A cottage containing nine rooms with the furniture in it, between Irvington and Tarrytown, with garden and grounds adjoining; is surrounded with shade trees. Apply to CHARLES REVERE, at the Newspaper depôt, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A family mansion with seven acres of land, at Saugerties, on the Hudson. Picturesque and healthy situation, gardens, lake, boating and fishing. Terms easy. Apply to

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Easily accessible by railroad and steamboats.

S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—"ROBIN'S NEST," THE DWELLING and grounds of Rev. G. N. Sleight, consisting of 21 acres, choice fruit, shrubbery, stream, pond, &c. Inquire of Mrs. J. ROLFE, at the Summit Seminary, Summit, New-Jersey.

TO LET AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A handsome, double two-story cottage, containing 11 rooms; beautifully located; grounds tastefully laid out; abundance of fruit, grapes, berries and shrubbery; within 3 minutes' walk of depôt. Apply at No. 30 Broadway, third floor.

BABYLON, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—House with three acres of ground attached, situated near the water; will be sold cheap, or let to good tenant. Apply at No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, about one mile from the landing, a neat cottage, with one acre of land, and barn, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Apply to W. WILLIAMS, No. 168 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Several desirable country residences on the Hudson and East Rivers; also in New-Jersey.

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE Has Hastings, a beautiful country seat on the river banks, retired from and yet convenient to the depôts, containing about two acres of ornamental grounds, a handsome villa 38x34, brick carriage house and greenhouse, all in perfect order. Price, $16,000. No incumbrance. DONGE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence; large stone house, five acres of land, with barn and other out-houses, good garden and plenty of young fruit trees. Inquire of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 702 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—COMmanding one of the finest views on Staten Island. It is situated on Castleton Heights, and for healthfulness and beauty of location cannot be surpassed. Inquire of Mr. Carroll, livery stable, Quarantine Landing, for Mr. BRADY'S cottage.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No 6 Jones-st. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 100 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE house No. 53 10th-st., third door west of 5th-av., with the adjoining lot on the southerly side, laid out as a flower garden, and ornamented with a fountain, fine shrubbery, &c., and giving to the house the great advantage of windows on the side. The house is 28 by 70 feet, and four stories high; furnished with every modern convenience; in complete order, and beautifully decorated throughout. Can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock. Apply on the premises, or at No 84 South-st., to HANSON K. CORNING, or SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in 21st-st., above the 3d-av., Brooklyn; chandeliers and fixtures throughout; barn and stables, greenhouse, and twelve lots of ground, well stocked with fruit trees of all descriptions; a fine well of water, commanding a fine view of the bay; rent $400, to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or to Mr. GROVE, 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st, New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 42 President-st., Brooklyn, 20x52 feet, on first story, 40 feet above—lot 100 feet deep; is in complete order, having just been painted and